

NEW JERSEY



COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE[®]

Pipeline Safety Training For First Responders



EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANUAL

Overview

Operator Profiles

Emergency Response

NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations

Signs of a Pipeline Release

High Consequence Area Identification

Pipeline Industry ER Initiatives

Pipeline Damage Reporting Law

2024

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

COMPANY	EMERGENCYNUMBER
Algonquin Gas Transmission LLC / Texas Eastern Transmission LP	1-800-231-7794
Bayonne Energy Center, LLC (BEC).....	1-201-823-6809
Buckeye Partners, L.P.	1-800-331-4115
CITGO Petroleum Corporation - Linden Terminal	1-800-471-9191
Elizabethtown Gas.....	1-800-582-7060
IMTT Bayonne	1-201-437-2200
IMTT Pipeline	1-201-437-2200
Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals, LLC.....	1-800-244-6812
MIPC, LLC.....	1-855-666-6763
Paulsboro Natural Gas Pipeline Co., LLC	1-877-662-4575
Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC.....	1-877-267-2290
South Jersey Gas.....	1-800-582-7060
Sunoco, LLC.....	1-800-786-7440
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.....	1-800-786-7440
Sunoco Pipeline L.P. (West Deptford township)	1-800-375-5702
TC Energy Columbia Gas Transmission	1-800-835-7191
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company LLC.....	1-800-231-2800
Williams	1-855-945-5762

Note: The above numbers are for emergency situations.

Additional pipeline operators may exist in your area.

Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov for companies not listed above.

ONE-CALL SYSTEM	PHONE NUMBER
New Jersey One Call.....	1-800-272-1000
National One-Call Referral Number.....	1-888-258-0808
National One-Call Dialing Number	811

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To: ALL EMERGENCY OFFICIALS
From: Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC
Re: Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information

This material is provided to your department as a reference to pipelines that operate in your state in case you are called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

For more information on these pipeline companies, please contact each company directly. You will find contact information for each company represented throughout the material.

This information only represents the pipeline and/or gas companies who work with our organization to provide training and communication to Emergency Response agencies such as yours. There may be additional pipeline operators in your area that are not represented in this document.

For information and mapping on other Transmission Pipeline Operators please visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at: <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>.

For information on other Gas and Utility Operators please contact your appropriate state commission office.

Further product-specific information may be found in the US Department of Transportation (DOT) *Emergency Response Guidebook for First Responders*.

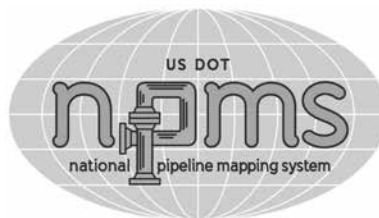
The Guidebook is available at:

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf>

Pipeline Emergency Response **PLANNING INFORMATION**

ON BEHALF OF:

Algonquin Gas Transmission LLC / Texas Eastern Transmission LP (Enbridge)
Bayonne Energy Center, LLC (BEC)
Buckeye Partners, L.P.
CITGO Petroleum Corporation - Linden Terminal
Elizabethtown Gas
IMTT Bayonne
IMTT Pipeline
Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals, LLC
MIPC, LLC
Paulsboro Natural Gas Pipeline Co., LLC
Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC
South Jersey Gas
Sunoco, LLC
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
TC Energy Columbia Gas Transmission
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.
Williams



Note: The enclosed information to assist in emergency response planning is delivered by Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC on behalf of the above sponsoring companies. Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov> to determine additional companies operating in your area.

Pipeline Purpose and Reliability

- Critical national infrastructure
- Over 2.7 million miles of pipeline provide 65% of our nation’s energy
- 20 million barrels of liquid product used daily
- 21 trillion cubic feet of natural gas used annually

Safety Initiatives

- Pipeline location
 - Existing right-of-way (ROW)
- ROW encroachment prevention
 - No permanent structures, trees or deeply rooted plants
- Hazard awareness and prevention methods
- Pipeline maintenance activities
 - Cleaning and inspection of pipeline system

Product Hazards and Characteristics

Petroleum (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of gallons per hour)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- H2S can be a by-product of crude oil

<u>Type 1 Products</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Ignition Temperature</u>
Gasoline	- 45 °F	600 °F
Jet Fuel	100 °F	410 °F
Kerosene	120 °F	425 °F
Diesel Fuel	155 °F	varies
Crude Oil	25 °F	varies

Natural Gas (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of cubic feet per hour)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Rises and dissipates relatively quickly
- H2S can be a by-product of natural gas – PPM = PARTS PER MILLION
 - 0.02 PPM Odor threshold
 - 10.0 PPM Eye irritation
 - 100 PPM Headache, dizziness, coughing, vomiting
 - 200-300 PPM Respiratory inflammation within 1 hour of exposure
 - 500-700 PPM Loss of consciousness/possible death in 30-60 min.
 - 700-900 PPM Rapid loss of consciousness; death possible
 - Over 1000 PPM Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes
- Incomplete combustion of natural gas may release carbon monoxide
- Storage facilities may be present around populated areas/can be depleted production facilities or underground caverns
- Gas travel may be outside the containment vessel along the natural cavern between the pipe and soil

Propane, Butane and Other Similar Products

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Products cool rapidly to sub-zero temperatures once outside the containment vessel
- Vapor clouds may be white or clear

<u>Type 3 Products</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Ignition Temperature</u>
Propane	- 150 °F	920-1120 °F
Butane	- 60 °F	725-850 °F

Line Pressure Hazards

- Transmission pipelines – steel (*high pressure: average 800-1200psi*)
- Local gas pipeline transmission – steel (*high pressure: average 200-1000psi*)
- Local gas mains and services – steel and/or plastic (*low to medium pressure*)
 - Mains: up to 300psi
 - Service lines: up to regulator
 - Average 30-45psi and below
 - Can be up to 60-100psi in some areas
- At regulator into dwelling: ounces of pressure

Leak Recognition and Response

- Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on product
- Diesel engines – fluctuating RPMs
- Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/dead vegetation
- Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas meter
- Any sign, gut feeling or hunch should be respected and taken seriously
- Take appropriate safety actions ASAP

High Consequence Area (HCA) Regulation

- Defined by pipeline regulations 192 and 195
- Requires specialized communication and planning between responders and pipeline/gas personnel
- May necessitate detailed information from local response agencies to identify HCAs in area

Emergency Response Basics

- Always follow pipeline/gas company recommendations – pipeline representatives may need escort to incident site
- Advance preparation
 - Get to know your pipeline operators/tour their facilities if possible
 - Participate in their field exercises/request on-site training where available
 - Develop response plans and practice
- Planning partners
 - Pipeline & local gas companies
 - Police – local/state/sheriff
 - Fire companies/HAZMAT/ambulance/hospitals/Red Cross
 - LEPC/EMA/public officials
 - Environmental management/Department of Natural Resources
 - Army Corps of Engineers/other military officials
 - Other utilities
- Risk considerations
 - Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of product
 - Environmental factors – wind, fog, temperature, humidity
 - Other utility emergencies
- Incident response
 - Always approach from upwind/park vehicle a safe distance away/if vehicle stalls – DO NOT attempt to restart
 - Gather information/establish incident command/identify command structure
 - Initiate communications with pipeline/gas company representative ASAP
 - Control/deny entry: vehicle, boat, train, aircraft, foot traffic, media – refer all media questions to pipeline/gas reps
- Extinguish fires only
 - To aid in rescue or evacuation
 - To protect exposures
 - When controllable amounts of vapor or liquid present
- Incident notification – pipeline control center or local gas company number on warning marker
 - In ***Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual***
 - Emergency contact list in ***Program Guide***
 - Call immediately/provide detailed incident information
- Pipeline security – assist by noting activity on pipeline/gas facilities
 - Report abnormal activities around facilities
 - Suspicious excavation/abandoned vehicles/non-company personnel/non-company vehicles
 - Freshly disturbed soil/perimeter abnormalities

One-Call

- One-Call centers are not responsible for marking lines
- Each state has different One-Call laws. Familiarize yourself with the state you are working in
- Not all states require facility owners to be members of a One-Call
- You may have to contact some facility owners on your own if they are not One-Call members
- In some states, homeowners must call before they dig just like professional excavators

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.
- Substance may be transported hot.
- **If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169.**

HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.

- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

PRODUCT: Crude Oil DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1267 GUIDE #: 128

PRODUCT: Diesel Fuel DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1202 GUIDE #: 128

PRODUCT: Jet Fuel DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1863 GUIDE #: 128
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PRODUCT: Gasoline DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1203 GUIDE #: 128
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Refer to the Emergency Response Guidebook for additional products not listed.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE..**
- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.
- **CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)**
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

- or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

- **DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED. CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.**

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO2.

Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire

- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.
- Isolate area until gas has dispersed. **CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.**

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.

PRODUCT: Propane
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075
GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Butane
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075
GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Ethane
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1035
GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Propylene
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075/1077
GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Natural Gas Liquids
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1972
GUIDE #: 115

Refer to the Emergency Response Guidebook for additional products not listed.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

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- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.**
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- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.
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- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low

- or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

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FIRE

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- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- **CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.**

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- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1971 **GUIDE #: 115**

CHEMICAL NAMES:

- Natural Gas
- Methane
- Marsh Gas
- Well Head Gas
- Fuel Gas
- Lease Gas
- Sour Gas*

CHEMICAL FAMILY:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Alkanes), Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

COMPONENTS:

Methane, Iso-Hexane, Ethane, Heptanes, Propane, Hydrogen Sulfide*, (In "Sour" Gas), Iso-Butane, Carbon, Dioxide, n-Butane, Nitrogen, Pentane Benzene, Hexane, Octanes

Product INFORMATION



The Emergency Response Guidebook is available at:
<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf>



This app is only available on the App Store for iOS devices.



915 N. Eldridge Parkway, Suite 1100
Houston, TX 77079
Public Awareness: 1-877-799-2650
Email: uspublicawareness@enbridge.com
Website: www.enbridge.com

Life takes energy: to heat our homes, to feed our families, to fuel our vehicles. Enbridge connects people to the energy they need to help fuel their quality of life.

In the United States alone, more than two million miles of pipelines deliver petroleum and natural gas products. Every year, Enbridge invests in the latest technology and training to meet the high environmental and safety standards our neighbors expect, and to keep pipelines the safest, most efficient and most reliable way to move energy resources.

Call or click before you dig

811 and **ClickBeforeYouDig.com** are free services designed to keep you safe when digging. Calling or clicking is always the safest option anytime you are moving dirt. At least two to three business days before your project (depending on state law), simply call 811 or visit **www.ClickBeforeYouDig.com** with important details about your work, including:

- The type of work you'll be doing and a description of the area
- The date and time your project will begin
- Your worksite's address, the road on which it's located and the nearest intersection
- Driving directions or GPS coordinates
- Within two to three business days, professional locators will mark underground utility lines—including pipelines (marked with yellow flags or paint)—so you can work around them, saving yourself from possible injury or property damage.

Pipeline location and markers

All pipeline markers provide the name of the pipeline operator, product being transported and a telephone number for reporting pipeline emergencies. These markers should never be used as a reference for a pipeline's exact location.

Emergency responder education program

Enbridge offers a free online education program to provide public safety and local public officials with the information needed to safely and effectively respond to a pipeline emergency. This program focuses on information specific to the disciplines of firefighting, law enforcement, 9-1-1 dispatch, emergency medical services, emergency management and local government. Additionally, course completion may count for state-level continuing education (CE) credits. Register for the training at **www.mypipelinetraining.com**.

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at **https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov**.



Marker appearance may vary in your area.

What if there is an emergency?

Enbridge facilities are designed to be quickly isolated with block valves for rapid containment in the event of an emergency. We have pre-arranged plans with local emergency personnel and periodically conduct emergency drills with these groups.

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-231-7794**

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:		
Natural Gas	1971	115

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Bergen	Morris
Hudson	Passaic
Hunterdon	Somerset
Middlesex	Union

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

Incident Command System

Enbridge utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) for managing a response to an emergency.

The ICS organizational structure is designed to coordinate with other responding agencies and to include those agencies inside a unified Command Post for a coordinated response.

In the event of an emergency

1. Abandon any equipment being used in or near the area, moving upwind of the product release
2. Warn others to stay away
3. **If emergency services have not been notified, call 911 and then call the 24-hour pipeline emergency number for your area**
4. Follow instructions given to you by local emergency responders and Enbridge

Actions Specific to Emergency Officials

1. Secure the site and determine a plan to evacuate or shelter in place
2. Monitor for hazardous atmospheres
3. Control and redirect traffic as needed
4. Provide immediate access to Enbridge Pipeline representatives
5. Implement your local emergency plan



WHO IS BAYONNE ENERGY CENTER

Bayonne Energy Center, LLC (BEC) is the owner and operator of a 512 megawatt power plant in Bayonne, New Jersey. BEC uses both natural gas and ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel to power its eight aero derivative engines that feed into a power cable into New York City. BEC constructed, owns and operates the ~1.5 mile sixteen inch lateral natural gas pipeline that is fed from the Enbridge Spectra Manhattan lateral to its power plant.



**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-201-823-6809**

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Diesel Fuel	1202/1993	128
Natural Gas	1971	115

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Hudson

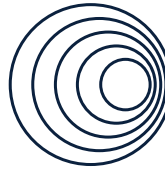
Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.



Scan to visit our website!

Contact Information

Public Awareness Non-Emergency Phone Number: (866) 432-4960
Public Awareness Email Address: PublicAwareness@buckeye.com
Public Awareness Website: buckeye.com/public-awareness



BUCKEYE PARTNERS

6161 Hamilton Blvd | Allentown, PA | 18106

ABOUT BUCKEYE PARTNERS, L.P.

Buckeye Partners, L.P. (Buckeye) provides mid-stream energy logistics services. Buckeye owns and operates one of the nation's largest independent petroleum products common carrier pipeline networks providing refiners, wholesalers, marketers, airlines, railroads, and other commercial end-users with dependable, all-weather transportation of liquid petroleum products through over 5,000 miles of pipelines. Buckeye transports liquid petroleum products by pipeline principally in the Northeastern and upper Midwestern states. Buckeye also operates and maintains pipelines it does not own, primarily in the Gulf Coast region, under contracts with major oil and petrochemical companies. The combination of experienced and responsive professional staff, technical expertise, and modern transportation facilities has earned Buckeye a reputation for providing high-quality, safe, reliable, and efficient pipeline transportation services.

In addition to pipeline transportation services, Buckeye provides terminalling, storage, and liquid petroleum product distribution services. Buckeye owns more than 130 liquid petroleum products terminals with an aggregate storage capacity of approximately 130 million barrels, and markets liquid petroleum products in certain regions served by its pipeline and terminal operations. Buckeye's flagship marine terminal in the Bahamas, Buckeye Bahamas Hub, is one of the largest crude oil and petroleum products storage facilities in the world, serving the international markets as a premier global logistics hub.

To learn more about Buckeye, log on to www.buckeye.com. To view the approximate location of pipelines in your area, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. For general information about pipelines, visit www.pipeline101.com.

COMMITMENT TO HEALTH, SAFETY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Buckeye is committed to preventing hazards to the public, to the environment, and to Buckeye's facilities. Buckeye utilizes various programs to ensure the safety of its pipelines. Our control centers operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week monitoring our pipeline leak detection system. Our Integrity Management Program consists of corrosion control, risk engineering, geographic information systems, and pipeline inspection. We also perform pipeline patrols and various other inspections. Our Public Awareness Program is designed to establish communications and provide information necessary to help the public understand that pipelines are the major transportation system for petroleum products and natural gas in the United States, how pipelines function, and the public's responsibilities to help prevent damage to pipelines. Accordingly, heightened awareness and a better understanding by the public of Buckeye's pipeline operations will supplement and enhance our current maintenance, operations, and safety policies and procedures. For more information about these programs, please visit Buckeye's website listed above or call **Buckeye's non-emergency Public Education number at 866-432-4960**.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Since pipelines are the safest and most efficient method of transporting petroleum products, pipeline incidents are rare. Buckeye appreciates the hard work and effort of the many emergency responders that may be involved in helping us return the community to normal in the event of an incident. In an emergency, Buckeye may utilize the Incident Command System during a response to a pipeline incident. The following are examples of critical tasks would need to be considered during a pipeline release:

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-331-4115**

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Diesel Fuel	1202/1993	128
Fuel Oil	1202/1993	128
Gasoline	1203	128
Jet Fuel	1223	128
Kerosene	1223	128

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Burlington	Middlesex
Camden	Somerset
Gloucester	Union
Hunterdon	

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

- Public Safety / Evacuation
- Responder Safety
- Traffic Control
- Vapor Suppression
- Site Security
- Firefighting
- Product Containment

Federal regulations require specific qualifications to operate pipeline equipment; therefore, Buckeye employees will perform these duties.



DO NOT attempt to operate any pipeline equipment, such as valves, because doing so could make the situation worse.

Additional information on how to respond to incidents involving pipelines is available by contacting Buckeye or by obtaining training materials from the National Association of State Fire Marshals' sponsored Pipeline Emergencies Program. This training can be found at <https://nasfm-training.org/pipeline/>.

BUCKEYE'S RESPONSE IN AN EMERGENCY

Buckeye is engaged in constant activity to maintain safe pipeline operations. In the event of a pipeline release, Buckeye will take the following steps to ensure public safety and protect the environment:

- Shut down the pipeline
- Close valves to isolate the problem

- Identify hazardous areas
- Dispatch personnel to the scene
- Excavate and repair the damaged pipeline
- Work with emergency responders and the public in the affected area.

Buckeye's emergency response plan is available upon request.



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

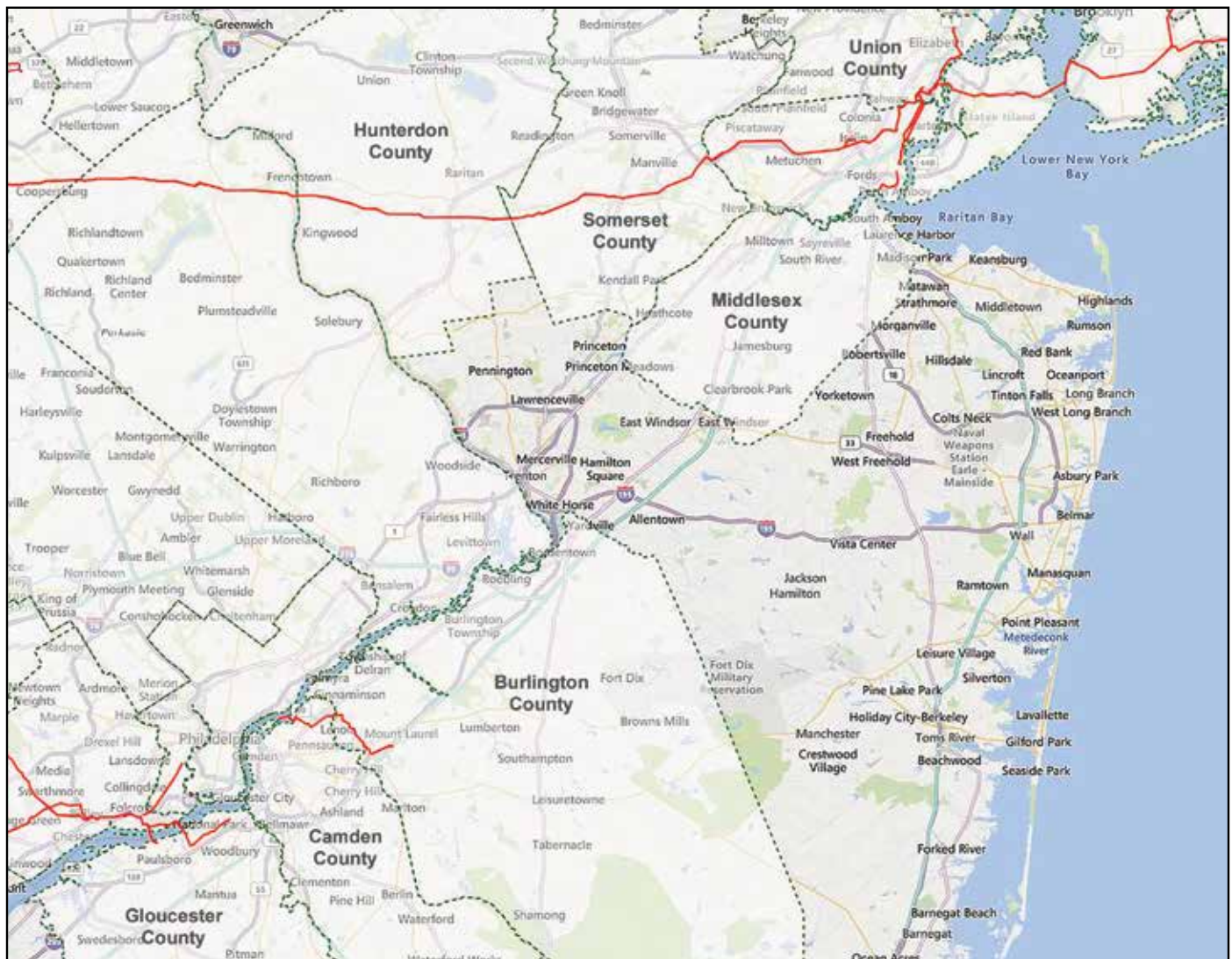
ACTIVITY ON THE RIGHT OF WAY

Always be sure to contact 811 before any digging activities occur. Accidental damage caused by excavation, construction, farming activities, and homeowner projects is one of the greatest threats to pipeline safety. For more information on safe

digging, see www.call811.com. If you hit a pipeline, you must report it to the pipeline operator. Even if damage looks minor or nonexistent, it is critical that the operator inspects the pipeline. A minor scratch, scrape, gouge, or dent to the pipeline or coating has the potential to cause a safety issue in the future. Also, if you see suspicious activity on or near the pipeline right of way, immediately notify your local law enforcement agency. Lastly, if you see power lines down on or near Buckeye's pipeline right of way, immediately call Buckeye's emergency number listed on this page. Electricity discharging to the ground can damage buried pipelines.

CONTACT

Michael Bass
5002 Buckeye Road
Emmaus, PA 18049
Phone: (484) 635-8724
Website: www.buckeye.com





ABOUT CITGO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

CITGO Petroleum Corporation (CITGO), headquartered in Houston, Texas, operates several hazardous liquid pipelines associated with fuel terminal facilities. These short pipeline systems are located in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey and Florida and they transport Gasoline, Diesel Fuels, Aviation/Turbine Fuels and Butane.

WHAT DOES CITGO PETROLEUM CORPORATION DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, CITGO regularly communicates, plans and trains with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak CITGO will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

CITGO employees and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency.

CITGO personnel will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

CITGO invests significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of our pipeline systems. The CITGO Linden Terminal System is

monitored 24 hours a day via a manned Control Center. CITGO also utilizes on-ground observers to identify potential hazards. Control Center personnel continually monitor and assess changes in pressure and flow of the Linden Terminal System. They will notify Linden Terminal System field personnel if there is a possibility that a leak has occurred. CITGO will immediately access the Linden Terminal to operate shut-off valves utilized to isolate a potential leak.

CITGO Petroleum Corporation has developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). Specific information about CITGO's program may be obtained by contacting us directly.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In the event of an emergency, CITGO personnel will respond by shutting down the pipeline in an orderly fashion, then work to isolate the area involved

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-471-9191

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:		
Ethanol	1987	127
Fuel Oil #2	1993	128
Fuel Aviation		
Turbine	1863	128
Gasoline	1203	128
Kerosene	1223	128

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Union

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For an overview of CITGO's IMP, contact us at 800-471-9191.

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [BUTANE, GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL, TURBINE FUEL]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and will spread along ground. Will collect on low or confined space areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	





Marc Stubel
 Phone: (908) 662-8306
 Email: MStubel@sjindustries.com
 Website: elizabethtowngas.com

ABOUT ELIZABETHTOWN GAS

Elizabethtown Gas transports and delivers natural gas to nearly 300,000 customers in parts of Union, Middlesex, Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris and Mercer counties. Elizabethtown Gas helps heat homes, warm water and run appliances through a carefully managed network of transmission and distribution mains.

WHAT DOES ELIZABETHTOWN GAS DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak Elizabethtown Gas will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency.

Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

Elizabethtown Gas maintains ROW to ensure the safety of its pipelines. To ensure that Elizabethtown Gas can properly operate and maintain our pipelines in compliance with Federal and State regulations, we need to maintain a clearance within the ROW on either side of the pipeline.

Elizabethtown Gas establishes written agreements with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when natural gas pipelines cross private property. Disturbances and obstructions within the ROW make it difficult for Elizabethtown Gas to prevent third-party damage, provide surveillance and perform maintenance and inspections.

PRODUCTSTRANSPORTEDINYOUR AREA

Product: Natural Gas

Leak Type: Gas

Vapors: Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-582-7060**

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Natural Gas	1971	115

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

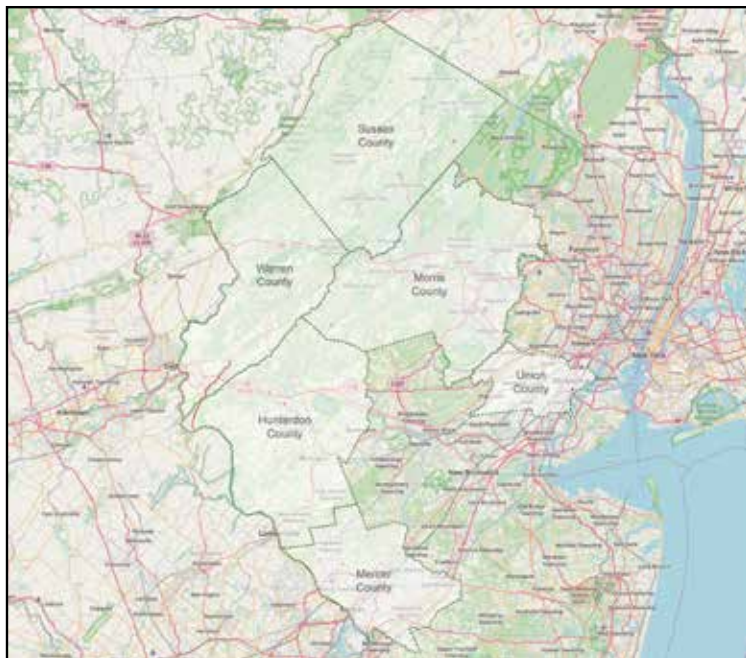
Hunterdon	Sussex
Mercer	Union
Middlesex	Warren
Morris	

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

Health Hazards: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For an overview of the Elizabethtown Gas Integrity Management Plan, go to elizabethtowngas.com or contact us at 1-800-242-5830.



IMTT-BAYONNE

Robert Mieczkowski

250 East 22nd St

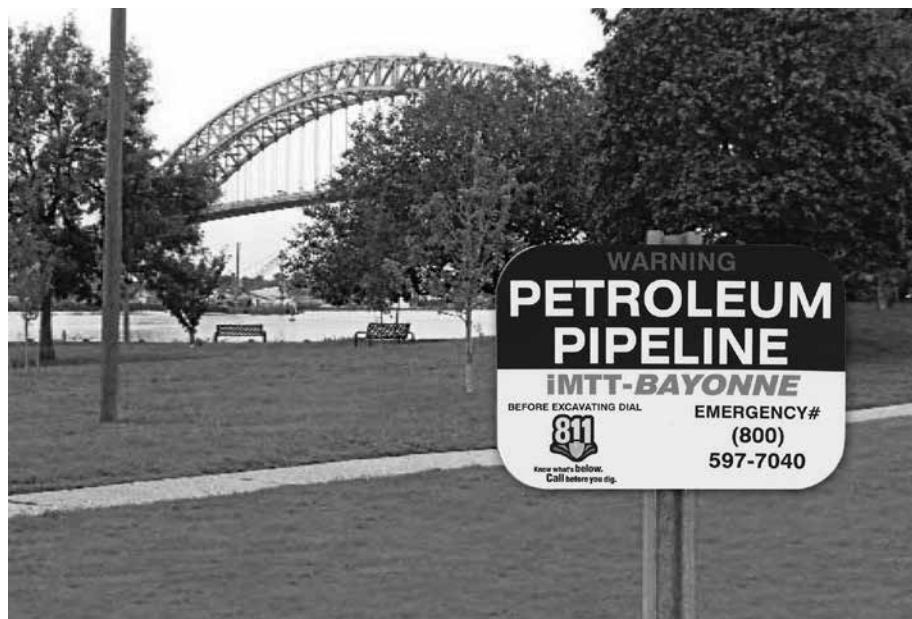
PO Box 67

Bayonne, NJ 07002

Phone: 201-823-5334

Email: RobertMieczkowski@imtt.com

Website: www.imtt.com



EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-201-437-2200

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Gasoline	1202	128
Heating Oil	1203	128

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Hudson

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

WHY PIPELINES?

Pipelines are the safest means of transporting liquids. That is why nearly 50% of interstate tonnage shipped in the United States is shipped via pipeline. There are 173,000 miles of liquid pipelines in the United States that transport tens of millions of gallons of products each day and even with such a high volume of combustible liquids carried, pipelines have the safest record in the land transportation industry. Before a pipeline is put into operation, it must be tested at a higher pressure than it will be used on a daily basis to ensure its safety. Once the pipeline is functional, it is monitored 24 hours a day by manned control centers.

IMTT BAYONNE COMPANY

IMTT Bayonne is committed to providing a safe way to transport petroleum product. We also want to supply you with all the necessary guidelines and precautions when it comes to pipeline safety. This brochure was designed to keep you informed of the appropriate methods and precautions needed in case of a pipeline emergency. If you should encounter an emergency, always call us collect at **201-437-2200**.

PRODUCTS WE TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINE

Our pipelines transport gasoline and distillates as described below.

Gasoline: regular leaded, unleaded and super unleaded.

Distillates: diesel fuel, heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.

HELP PREVENT PIPELINE EMERGENCIES

The number one cause of pipeline leaks is excavation with construction equipment and tools owned by a party other than the pipeline company. Even a gouge or scrape could cause the pipe to leak or break. In most cases, damage is preventable by calling us before you start any construction near a pipeline. In fact, taking time to call us before you dig can prevent accidents and injuries. Before you dig or excavate, contact your local One-Call system:

New Jersey: **1-800-272-1000**

New York: **1-800-272-4480**

Or 811

If you see someone using construction equipment or machinery near a pipeline marker, call us collect at **201-437-2200**.

PIPELINE PRECAUTION

Pipeline markers are located along pipeline routes in order to identify the approximate location of our pipelines. The information listed on the markers includes the pipeline company and the emergency telephone number. It is important to remember that pipeline markers may not illustrate the exact location of the pipeline and do not indicate pipeline depth.

HOW CAN YOU RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK?

A pipeline leak can be extremely dangerous. In the event of a possible leak, use your senses.

Sight.

The majority of pipeline leaks can be detected visually. A liquid leak may appear as a pool of liquid or discolored earth. A vapor may be seen as a foggy mist or dense white cloud around the pipeline. Dead or discolored vegetation in an otherwise green and fertile environment is another sign of possible leakage.

Sound.

A pipeline leak may be identified by a sound that can range from a slight hissing to a loud roaring. The sound will vary depending on the leak size.

Smell.

One of the first indications of a leak may be a strange or unusual odor in the vicinity of a pipeline. Each petroleum product has a unique and distinct smell, making it easier to identify the product type.



WHAT YOU SHOULD DO IF YOU ENCOUNTER A LEAK

If you encounter a pipeline leak, you should follow these important guidelines:

- Leave the area immediately and direct any bystanders to leave.
- Avoid direct contact with the escaping liquids.
- Avoid driving into any vapor clouds.
- Avoid creating sparks or sources of heat that could cause the liquids or vapors to ignite and burn.
- Do NOT light a match.
- Do NOT start an engine or an electric light.
- Do NOT ring doorbells or use spark-causing knockers to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand instead.

- Immediately notify the pipeline operator. Always call collect.
- If the pipeline operator number is not easily accessible, contact your local fire department, police department or state police
- NEVER try to shut a pipeline valve.

iMTT-Pipeline

Robert Mieczkowski

250 East 22nd St

PO Box 67

Bayonne, NJ 07002

Phone: 201-823-5334

Email: RobertMieczkowski@imtt.com

Website: www.Imttpipeline.com



EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-201-437-2200

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Gasoline	1202	128
Heating Oil	1203	128

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Hudson Union

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IMTT PIPE LINE COMPANY

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- NEVER try to shut a pipeline valve.



Chris Ackermann
 One Terminal Rd
 Carteret, NJ 07008
 Phone: (848) 992-3082
 Email: chris_ackermann@kindermorgan.com

WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT PIPELINES & RIGHT-OF-WAYS

In addition to 24-hour monitoring and on-going safety and security procedures, Kinder Morgan relies on you, the local emergency responder, to notify Kinder Morgan when you observe potential right-of-way restriction violations or potential damage to our facilities, which could endanger public safety. We support your enforcement of "Call Before You Dig" requirements in states where they apply.

Excavation activity is the most common cause of serious pipeline damage. In most states, residents, excavators and farmers are required by law to call 811 or their local One-Call center at least two or three working days before starting an excavation project to have underground utilities marked. Refer to your state-specific One-Call laws for more information.

Unauthorized use, such as building or planting, in the pipeline right-of-way is known as encroachment. Kinder Morgan regularly conducts maintenance to trim trees and remove shrubs or structures that prohibit the company from clearly viewing the pipeline corridor during aerial or foot patrols and regular maintenance activities.

Please contact us if you know of places where trees, plants or structures are located on the pipeline right-of-way or if you see individuals digging in areas where underground utilities are not marked with flags.



SIGNS OF A PIPELINE LEAK OR RUPTURE

The following are indications of a possible pipeline leak:

- Brown or discolored vegetation amid healthy plants
- Dirt being blown into the air
- Colorful sheens on water surfaces
- Fire at or below ground level
- Stains or pools of hydrocarbons not usually present in the right-of-way
- Bubbles coming from bodies of water
- A loud roar or hissing sound
- Distinctive petroleum type odors or the smell of mercaptan or sulfur (rotten eggs)
- A dense white cloud or fog

On occasion, a pressure-relieving device may activate at a natural gas or CO2 above ground pipeline facility. These devices are acting as designed to relieve pressure on the system to prevent over pressurization. Under no circumstances should a pressure relieving device be capped or valved off.

PIPELINE INCIDENT RESPONSE TACTICS

The list below summarizes emergency response tactics to implement when you respond to a pipeline incident.

1. Assess the situation.
 - Approach with caution from upwind location.
 - Isolate and secure the area.
 - Employ ICS.
 - Identify hazards.
 - Identify and contact the pipeline operator using the emergency number listed on the pipeline marker.

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-244-6812**

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Diesel Fuel	1202/1993	128
Ethanol	1170	127
Gasoline	1203	128

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Middlesex Union

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

2. Protect people, property & the environment
 - Establish isolation zones and set up barriers.
 - Rescue and evacuate people (if needed).
 - Eliminate ignition sources.
 - Stage apparatus and equipment based on atmospheric monitoring and weather conditions.
 - If liquid products are involved, use appropriate defensive Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) procedures such as installing dikes and dams, if trained and equipped.
 - Control fires, vapor and leaks.
 - Do not extinguish burning fires. Protect exposures and coordinate isolation operations with pipeline personnel.
 - Do not operate (open or close) valves or other pipeline equipment.
 - Employ containment techniques if personnel are trained, equipped and it is safe to do so.
 - Designate a safe location for bystanders and the media.

3. Call for assistance as needed

- Contact your local emergency response organization and/or national resources if needed.

Refer to PHMSA's Emergency Response Guidebook:

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/pubs/erg/guidebook.htm> for additional information.

Additional Information:

National Pipeline Mapping System
www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

NASFM's "Pipeline Emergencies"
www.pipelineemergencies.com

PHMSA Emergency Response Guidebook:

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/pubs/erg/guidebook.htm>

Kinder Morgan Public Awareness
www.kindermorgan.com/public_awareness

BASIC PIPELINE INFORMATION

Pipelines are typically underground, but they are located aboveground in select climates and at compressor stations, pumping stations, valve sites and terminals.

Pipelines are constructed in a corridor of land called the pipeline right-of-way that includes the land over and around the pipeline, typically 25 feet on each side. Right-of-way agreements limit how the corridor is used to protect the pipeline and allow operators to monitor and inspect the pipeline.

There are three primary types of pipelines: gathering, transmission and distribution. Gathering pipelines transport natural gas, CO2 and petroleum products from the wellhead and production areas to processing facilities. Transmission pipelines, like those operated by Kinder Morgan, transport natural gas, CO2 and hazardous liquids to marketing and distribution terminals. Transmission pipelines are typically large, high-pressure pipelines.

Distribution systems for natural gas and hazardous liquids differ. Liquids products are stored and transported to their final destination by tanker trucks. Natural Gas is transported from storage locations to residential and business customers by smaller, low-pressure pipelines.

LOCATING PIPELINES IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Pipeline markers are located along the right-of-way, at road intersections, waterways, railroad crossings and all above ground facilities. These signs

identify the general area but not the exact location of the pipeline. They specify the type of product transported, the operator's name and emergency contact number.

The federal government provides access to maps of transmission pipelines in your community through the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Government and safety officials can access additional information and download electronic files to import into emergency preparedness GIS mapping systems.

Natural Gas KM Interstate Gas Transmission 888-763-3690	Kinder Morgan Cochin LLC 800-265-6000	Liquid Terminals Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC Argo, Illinois 866-499-2746
KM North Texas Pipeline 800-633-0184	Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, LP (Cypress Pipeline) 800-265-6000	Carteret, New Jersey 732-541-5161
KM Tejas Pipeline 800-568-7512	Plantation Pipe Line Company 800-510-5678	Galena Park, Texas 713-455-1231
KM Texas Pipeline 800-633-0184	SFPP, LP 714-560-4839	Pasadena, Texas 713-475-9235
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America 800-733-2490	Southeast Terminals LLC 800-510-5678	Perth Amboy, New Jersey 732-826-1144
Rockies Express Pipeline LLC 877-436-2253	Trans Mountain Pipeline (Puget Sound) LLC 888-876-6711	St. Gabriel, Louisiana 877-217-5243
Trailblazer Pipeline Company 800-733-2490	West Coast Terminals LLC 714-560-4411	Corporate Headquarters NON-EMERGENCY INQUIRIES ONLY 500 Dallas St., Suite 1000 Houston, TX 77002 713-369-9000
TransColorado Gas Transmission 800-944-4817	CO2 Kinder Morgan CO2 Company, LP 877-390-8640	Northeast Regional Control Room 1-800-244-6812
Products CalNev Pipe Line Company 714-560-4839	Crude Kinder Morgan Pipelines (USA) Inc. 888-449-7539	Carteret Truck Rack 732-541-5131
Central Florida Pipeline Company 800-510-5678	Kinder Morgan Wink Pipeline, LP 866-784-6494	



MIPC, LLC

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Monroe Energy, MIPC owns and operates a storage and distribution network. Monroe Energy and MIPC work together to move product from the Trainer Refinery through MIPC's tank farm in Aston Township, Pennsylvania, to several different common carrier pipelines. MIPC gives Monroe Energy greater control over cost, quality control and product availability, and allows for greater flexibility with operations at Monroe's Trainer Refinery.

Our assets include a distribution network of approximately 51 miles of pipeline, two tank farms, one truck terminal and multiple break-out tanks with a total tankage capacity of nearly 2.8 million barrels.

MIPC employs people from multiple disciplines, including:

- Operations Supervisor
- Maintenance Supervisor
- Electrical & Instrumental Specialist
- Maintenance Pipeliner
- Pipeline Controllers
- Pipeline Engineer
- Pipeline Technician
- Technical Analyst
- Terminal Operator

MIPC facilities include:

- Chelsea Terminal — 1.7 million barrel (mmbbl) product storage
- Woodbury Terminal — 460 thousand barrel (kbbbl) product storage
- G Street Terminal — 90 kbbbl product storage; 10,000 barrel per day (bpd) truck rack

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

MIPC's Public Awareness Program was developed to minimize and prevent hazards to the public, to the environment, and to MIPC's facilities through increased public awareness and knowledge of Company operations and associated property rights. MIPC's Public Awareness Program was designed to enhance public safety; decrease third party right of way encroachment activity and damage to pipeline facilities; provide better understanding of the role pipelines play in the energy needs of this Nation; improve the effectiveness of outside agencies' emergency response; and improve working relations with the general public and public officials. Accordingly, heightened awareness and a better understanding by the public of MIPC's pipeline operations will supplement and enhance the Company's current maintenance, operations, safety policies and procedures.

MIPC is committed to implementing a Pipeline Safety Management System to systematically manage and continuously improve all aspects of pipeline safety.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

While pipeline incidents are rare, MIPC appreciates the hard work and effort of the many emergency responders that may be involved in helping us return the community to normal. In an emergency, MIPC would utilize the Unified Command System during a response to a pipeline incident. The following critical tasks would need to be considered during a pipeline release:

- Responder Safety – MIPC is committed to "Everyone Goes Home"
- Public Safety / Evacuation
- Traffic Control
- Vapor Suppression
- Site Security
- Fire Fighting
- Product Containment

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-855-666-6763**

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Diesel Fuel	1202/1993	128
Fuel Oil	1202/1993	127
Gasoline	1203	128
Jet Fuel	1223	128

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Gloucester

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

Additional information on how to respond to incidents involving pipelines is available by contacting MIPC or by obtaining training materials from the Pipeline Emergencies Program that is sponsored by the National Association of State Fire Marshals.

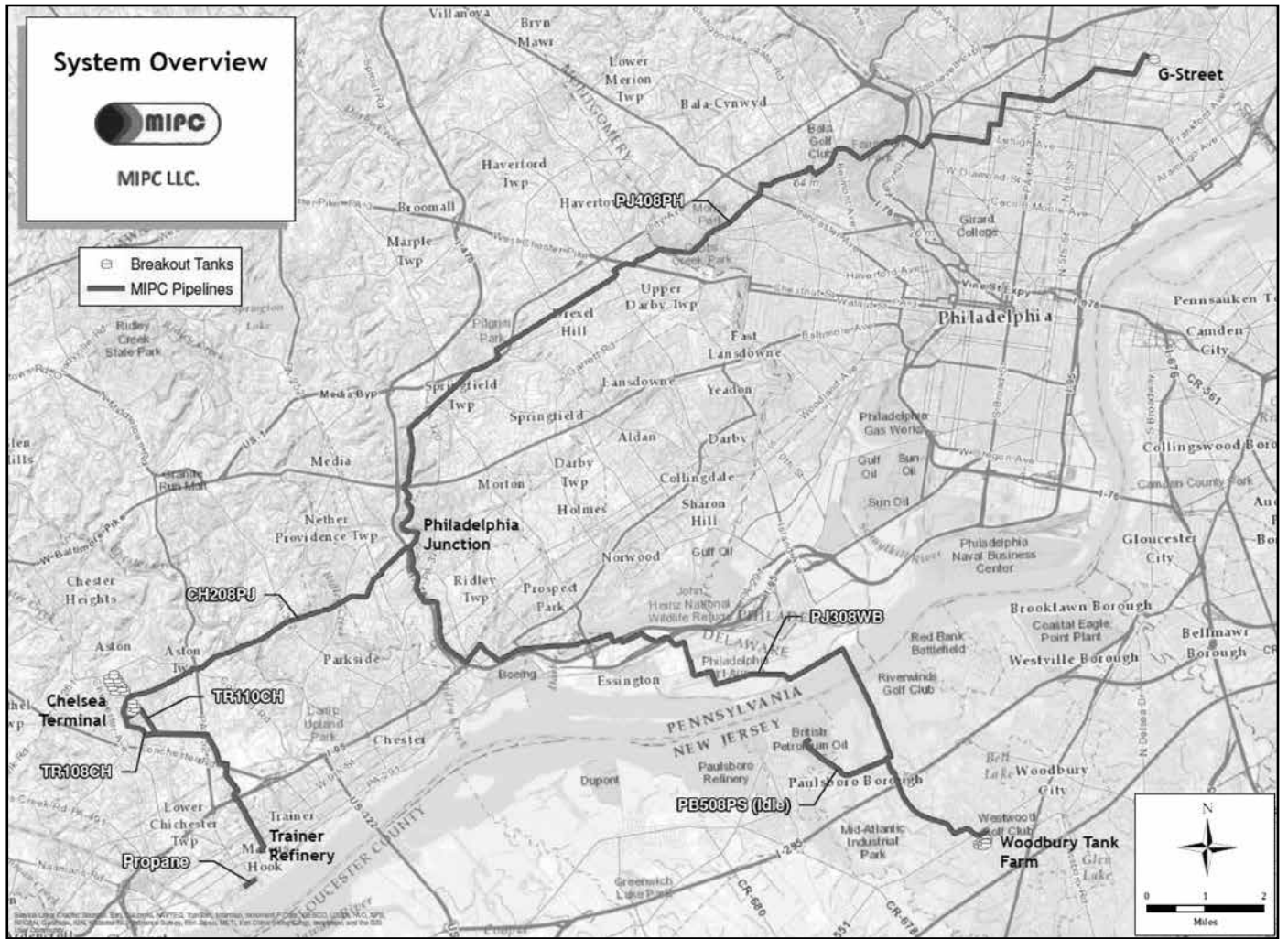
MIPC'S RESPONSE IN AN EMERGENCY

MIPC is engaged in constant activity to maintain safe pipeline operations. In the event of a pipeline release, MIPC will take the following steps to ensure public safety and protect the environment:

- Shut down the pipeline
- Close valves to isolate the problem
- Identify hazardous areas
- Dispatch personnel to the scene
- Excavate & repair the damaged line
- Work with emergency responders and the public in the affected area.



**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**





Paulsboro Natural Gas Pipeline Co., LLC

PAULSBORO NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CO., LLC EMERGENCY CONDITION COURSE OF ACTION

It is anticipated that most reports will be received via our 24 hour emergency number answered at the refinery. The operator receiving the report is authorized to shut the pipeline down, if considered necessary with the information available, and shall provide the appropriate information to the PNGPC Initial Responder. It is important that no one other than PNGPC representatives operate any pipeline equipment. There are potential problems that must be evaluated by trained PNGPC personnel who are familiar with pipeline operations prior to closing valves. Once our reps arrive on site, they immediately begin evaluation and take the appropriate action needed to minimize any potential hazards. Operations personnel are trained to recognize dangers involved and use lower explosive limit meters and other devices to determine the extent of the danger.

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-877-662-4575**

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:
Natural Gas 1971 115

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Gloucester

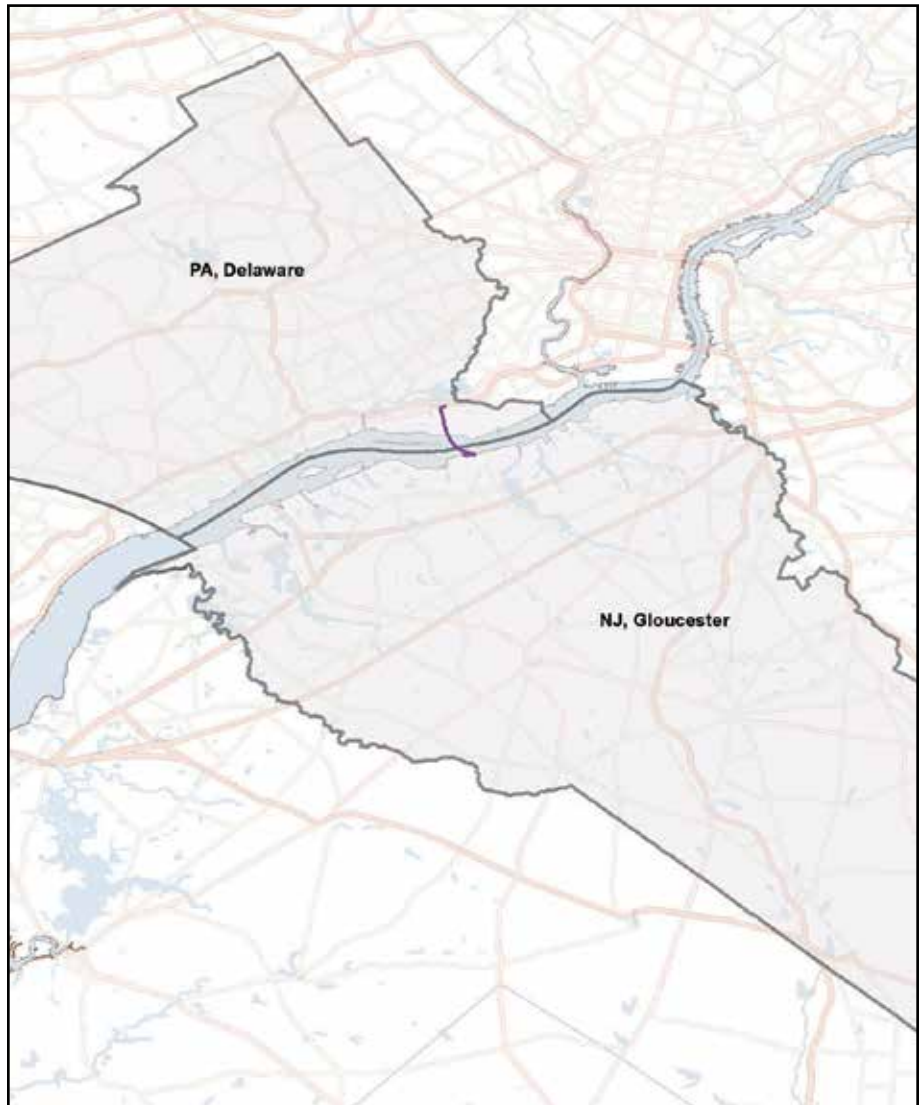
Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

PAULSBORO NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CO., LLC EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES

Response for PNGPC is supplied by a third party contractor specializing in pipeline operations. This company has the capability to provide response throughout the coverage area. They are available 24-hours a day to provide response personnel to aid and assist us at the scene. Our average response time to an incident is approx. 1 hr. or less.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Darrell Eller
Operations Manager, Logistics
4550 Wrangle Hill Road
Delaware City, DE 19708
302-834-6078 - Office
darrell.eller@pbfenergy.com





Pipelines . . . Your Quiet Neighbor

At PNGPC, safety is our way of doing business. So, we've prepared this Pipeline Safety brochure to share information with government agencies about PNGPC's pipeline in your county and to help ensure the health and safety of our neighbors, employees, customers and the environment. These facts and safety instructions will help you avoid potentially dangerous activity around pipelines and guide you to proper actions if you see or suspect a problem.

Pipelines are the safest method for transporting natural gas according to the National Transportation Safety Board. Natural gas provides about 24 percent of all the energy used in the United States so you can see why pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure. PNGPC owns or operates 2.65 miles of natural gas pipeline that transports natural gas from Enbridge Energy Partners in Pennsylvania to the Paulsboro New Jersey refinery. We take great care to ensure that we keep our pipeline operating safely without any disturbances or inconveniences to our neighbors.

PIPELINE MONITORING - KEEPING OUR NEIGHBORHOODS SAFE:

PNGPC's natural gas pipeline is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week by our control center in Woodlands TX. The pipeline is monitored by personnel who use sophisticated computer technology to keep track of flow and pressures along the line. We also have operations and maintenance people located at many points along our pipeline to conduct routine maintenance checks and, if needed, repairs. In the event of an emergency involving our pipeline, our field operators are fully prepared to respond. Plus, our response personnel coordinate their efforts with local police and fire departments and other emergency responders to help evacuate residents or close roads, if necessary. In addition, our pipeline has automated shut-off valves that can be used to isolate and stop a pipeline leak. In addition, the operator or a refinery representative may send a person to close one or more of the manual operated block valves, which are located along the line and/or near the refinery.



WHERE ARE PIPELINES?

Pipelines are normally not visible. They are buried under ground in rights-of-way. The rights-of-way are created by an easement or permit. For your safety, markers like the ones shown (below or to the right) are used to show the pipeline's approximate location.

These markers DO NOT indicate the depth of the pipeline, NOR is the pipeline necessarily laid in a straight line between the markers.

Note: Pipeline markers are important for the safety of the general public. It is a federal crime for any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline sign or right-of-way marker.



The markers display the material transported in the pipeline, the name of the pipeline operator and a telephone number where the pipeline operator can be reached in the event of an emergency.

INFORMATION TO KNOW:

It is unlikely that a leak would occur, but if it does, the information contained in this brochure will help you:

- Know how to recognize a leak
- Know what to do if you notice a leak
- Know how to immediately report a leak

By working together, we can keep our pipeline operating safely without any disturbances or inconveniences to our neighbors. If you have any questions about this safety information or our operations in your area, please contact us at

**IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY,
YOU CAN CALL US AT
877-662-4575**

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG:

To protect pipelines, other underground utilities, the public and the environment, the states in which we operate have developed an excavation notification system known as "One Call." When you call the appropriate number - found by visiting this website: www.digtess.org - "One Call" notifies all subscribing facilities. The appropriate company will send a representative to the proposed excavation site to mark the location of the buried pipeline. The call and all services associated with identifying any utilities is **FREE of Charge to the caller.**

Each state has set the appropriate notification period required by law to notify the utility companies. This notification is required before excavating for any project such as fences, light poles, landscaping, sprinkler systems, foundations, swimming pools, ground clearing, grading, deep plowing or tilling, laying underground pipe, tile, wiring, etc. Calling before you dig, either by hand or with machinery, could prevent possible accidents, injuries or death. **In most states it is the law and may result in a penalty if the One Call is not notified.**

DO NOT BUILD ON A RIGHT-OF-WAY:

For safety purposes and to provide access to the pipeline for maintenance, pipeline right-of-ways must be kept free from structures and other obstructions. If a pipeline crosses your property, please do not plant trees or high shrubs on the right-of-way. Do not dig, build, store or place anything on or near the right-of-ways without first having the pipeline company's personnel mark the pipeline or stake the right-of-ways and explain the company's constructions guidelines to you.

REPORTING AN ACCIDENT:

All scrapes or dents to a pipeline must be inspected. If not properly repaired, such damage could result in a future leak or serious accident. **Regardless of how minor the damage appears, don't cover it up!** Call the pipeline operator. We are also very concerned about any condition or danger that could threaten the pipeline. If you become aware of such an incident or a potential incident, please call us or the emergency dispatch for your area immediately.

HOW TO IDENTIFY A LEAK:

Often you can see or smell a pipeline leak. The following signs might indicate a leak:

- A strange or pungent odor near the pipeline
- An unusual noise, such as a hissing or roaring sound (from escaping material) coming from the pipeline
- A dense white cloud of fog
- A patch of dead or discolored vegetation in an otherwise green setting along a pipeline
- Continuous bubbling in wet, flooded areas or marshlands, rivers, creeks and bayous
- Skin and eye irritation
- Frozen ground at the pipeline in warm weather
- Dirt blowing up from the ground

If you suspect a leak, please do not attempt to stop the pipeline's flow by closing any valves or operating any of the pipeline equipment. Pipelines are normally operated under high pressure regulated by the product that they transport. Attempting to close valves or the operation of equipment could endanger lives and property.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT A LEAK:

The first concern is for the personal safety of people. Please follow these steps.

- Turn off any machinery and/or equipment in the immediate area.
- Do not create any sparks or heat sources, which could ignite escaping product. For example, do not start a car, turn a light switch on or off, use a telephone, or light a match or cigarettes. Turn off any lit gas pilots.
- Immediately leave the area by foot in a direction away from the vapors or fumes.
- Warn others to stay away from the leak.
- From a safe location, call us at 877-662-4575 or 911, or your local emergency response number and the pipeline company. Call collect, if needed, and give your name, phone number, description of the leak and its location.

WHAT NOT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT A LEAK:

- Do not drive into or go near the area around the leak. The car's engine might ignite the vapor cloud or deplete the oxygen in the car's engine causing it to stall trapping you in the vapors.
- Do not touch, breathe or make contact with the leaking liquids. Stay upwind if possible.
- Do not attempt to extinguish any pipeline fire that may start.
- Do not attempt to operate valves or any other pipeline equipment.

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY NEAR A PIPELINE:

The nation's infrastructures, including pipeline, are a matter of National Security. If you witness suspicious activity on a pipeline right-of-way, please report it to the appropriate authorities as soon as possible. Or, you may call the pipeline operators' numbers listed on this brochure. The Department of Homeland Security's website, www.dhs.gov/dhspublic, lists threat advisories.





Corporate Headquarters:
 Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC
 2331 Citywest Blvd
 Houston, TX 77042
www.phillips66pipeline.com

PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC OWNS OR OPERATES APPROXIMATELY 2.1 MILES OF PIPELINE AND 2 STORAGE TERMINALS IN NEW JERSEY.

Operating with Integrity

Pipelines are one of the most reliable methods to move energy products, helping to meet our nation’s growing economic and energy needs. They operate under many government regulations and industry standards. These measures address all aspects of pipeline operation, such as where and how they are built, operated and maintained -- and Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC applies best practices that often exceed requirements.

Committed to Safety and Reliability

Our commitment to safety goes further, with the goal that everyone who lives or works near our assets is aware of our lines and facilities, adopts safe digging practices, learns the signs of a potential pipeline leak and knows how to quickly respond if he or she suspects a problem. As part of our on-going damage prevention program, we employ many tactics to ensure the safety of our communities.

Emergency Response Capabilities

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC has committed resources to prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained, through contract, the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond to a worst case discharge, to the maximum extent practical.

Communications

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC employs a 24-hour Control Center as a hub of communication in emergency response situations. On-site communications are conducted using cellular phones; and portable radios and/or land-line telephone systems from facilities and offices.

Incident Command System

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Personnel and federal, state and local agencies may be integrated into the Unified Command Structure, scalable to the size and complexity of an incident.

Spill Response Equipment

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC maintains emergency response trailers and equipment at strategically-located facilities. Response equipment may include spill boom (as needed and of various types, sizes and lengths), absorbent materials, boats, motors, hand and power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment (PPE), first aid and miscellaneous supplies. Each trailer is inspected; equipment is deployed during drills on a regular basis.

Oil Spill Contractors

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) are under contract by Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC for use in this area. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) and associated STAR Contractors are used globally.

The Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) contains specific contact and resource information for these companies. In addition, these OSROs are invited to participate in training and pre-planning exercises with Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC local and regional response teams. OSROs and Co-Ops can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response, with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-877-267-2290

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Bio-Diesel Fuel	1202	128
Butane	1011	115
Diesel Fuel	1202	128
Ethanol	1170	127
Gasoline	1203	128
Jet Fuel	1223	128
Naphtha	1334	133
Natural Gas	1971	115

NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

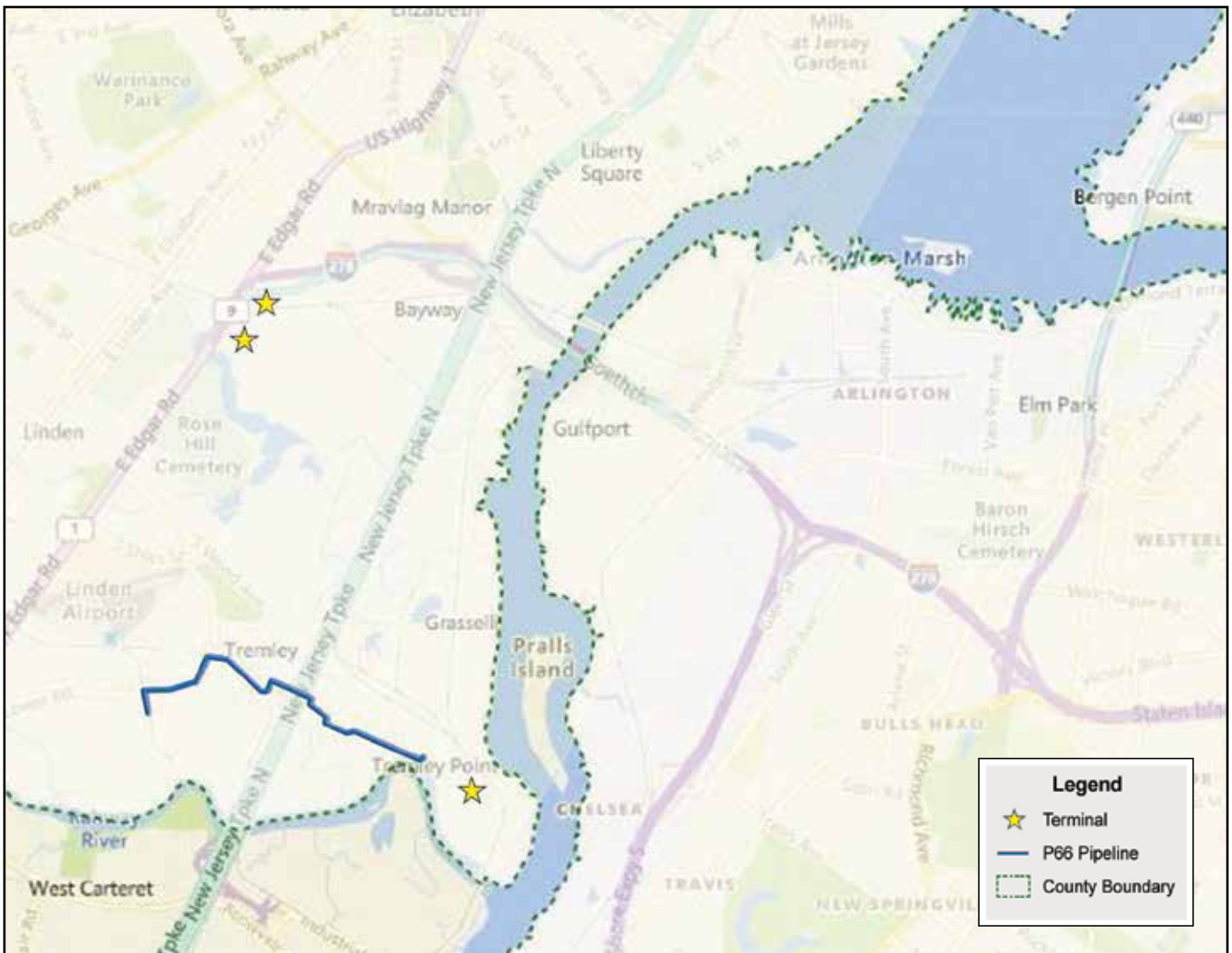
Union

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

Response Plans and Maps

To view and download emergency response plans and procedures, visit <https://my.spatialobjects.com/erpp/home>.

To view and obtain GIS map files of our locations, visit <https://www.phillips66pipeline.com/maps/>



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Visit the following industry and government sites for important safety references and educational materials.

National Association of State Fire Marshal’s “Pipeline Emergencies”

www.pipelineemergencies.com

PHMSA Emergency Response Guidebook

www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg

National Pipeline Mapping System

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC ERAP Portal

<https://my.spatialobjects.com/erpp/home>

Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/pipa/landuseplanning.htm>

This document is for informational purposes only and does not replace, substitute or preempt any interaction or agreements with Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC or its representatives. For specific information, including state-specific questions, contact 800-231-2566.

CONTACT

PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Headquarters

2331 Citywest Blvd

Houston, TX 77042

www.phillips66pipeline.com

Non-Emergency Phone Number

800-231-2566

Emergency Phone Number

877-267-2290



George Tenenberg
 Phone: (609) 338-8168
 Email: gtenenberg@sjindustries.com
 Website: southjerseygas.com

ABOUT SOUTH JERSEY GAS

South Jersey Gas (SJG) transports and delivers natural gas to nearly 400,000 customers in Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem counties as well as portions of Gloucester, Burlington and Camden counties. SJG helps heat homes, warm water and run appliances through a carefully managed network of transmission and distribution mains.

WHAT DOES SJG DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak SJG will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency.

Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

SJG maintains ROW to ensure the safety of its pipelines. To ensure that SJG can properly operate and maintain our pipelines in compliance with Federal and State regulations, we need to maintain a clearance within the ROW on either side of the pipeline.

SJG establishes written agreements with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when natural gas pipelines cross private property. Disturbances and obstructions within the ROW make it difficult for SJG to prevent third-party damage, provide surveillance and perform maintenance and inspections.

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

Product: Natural Gas

Leak Type: Gas

Vapors: Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-582-7060

PRODUCTS / DOT GUIDEBOOK ID# / GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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NEW JERSEY COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

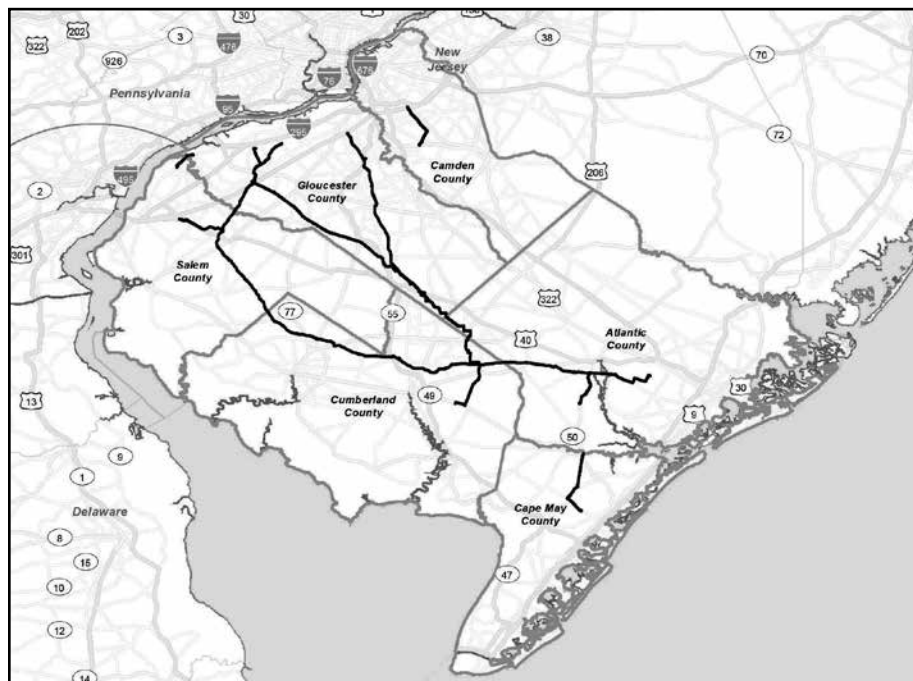
Atlantic	Cumberland
Burlington	Gloucester
Camden	Salem
Cape May	

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

Health Hazards: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For an overview of the SJG Integrity Management Plan, go to southjerseygas.com or contact us at 1-888-766-9900.





Energy Transfer Partners, a Texas-based energy company founded in 1996 as a small intrastate natural gas pipeline company, is now one of the largest and most diversified master limited partnerships in the United States.

Strategically positioned in all of the major U.S. production basins, the company owns and operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets, including midstream, intrastate and interstate transportation and storage assets. Energy Transfer operates more than 125,000 miles of natural gas, crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines and related facilities, including terminalling, storage, fractionation, blending and various acquisition and marketing assets in 44 states.

Sunoco, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunoco LP. Sunoco LP (SUN) is a master limited partnership based in Dallas, Texas. Sunoco is the largest independent fuel distributor in the country that also owns and/or operates 4 transmix processing facilities along with 42 refined product

terminal facilities. Sunoco's operations also include transportation assets to support the distribution of motor fuel to approximately 10,000 convenience stores, independent dealers, commercial customers, and distributors located in more than 30 states, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Sunoco LP's general partner is owned by Energy Transfer.

For more information about local operations of **Sunoco**, please contact us:

Middlesex and Union counties:

Michael Paraskevas
Sr. Manager - Operations
908-986-5770 (w), 908-463-6311 (m)
michael.paraskevas@sunoco.com

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-786-7440**

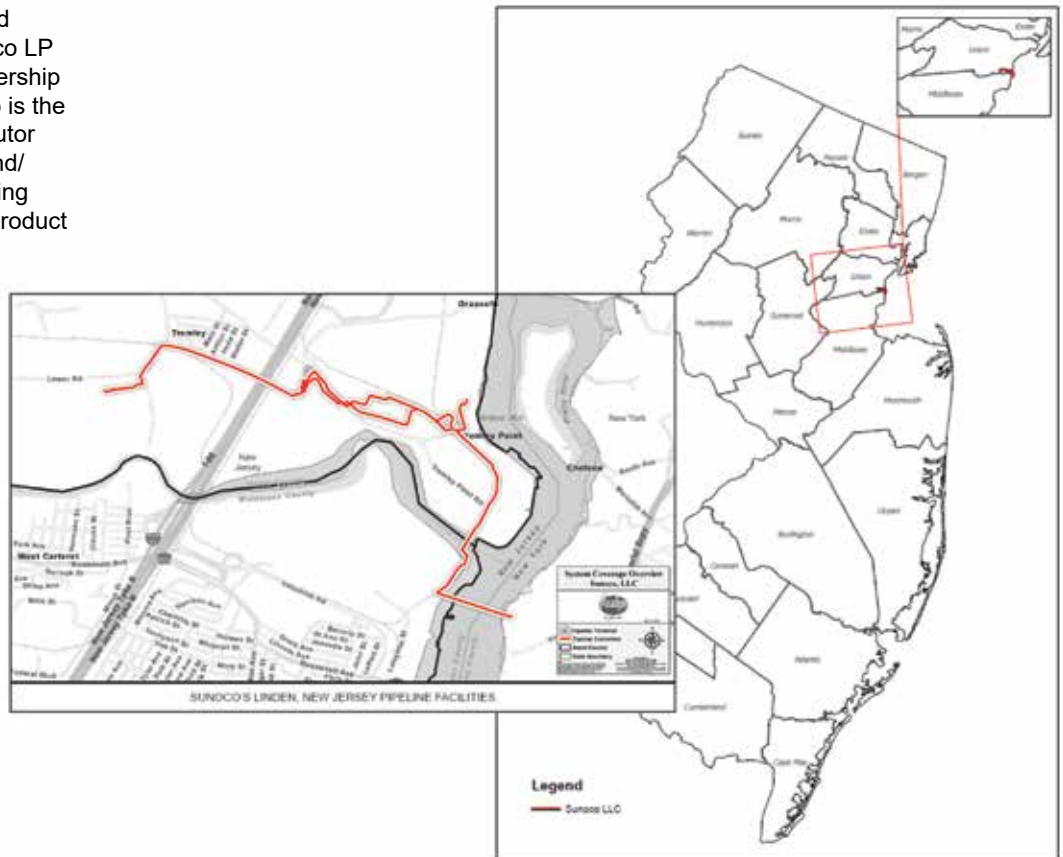
PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Diesel Fuel	1993	128
Gasoline	1203	128
Jet Fuel	1223	128
Raffinate	1203	128

**NEW JERSEY
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Middlesex Union

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.





1300 Main St
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: 713-989-7000
Website: www.energytransfer.com

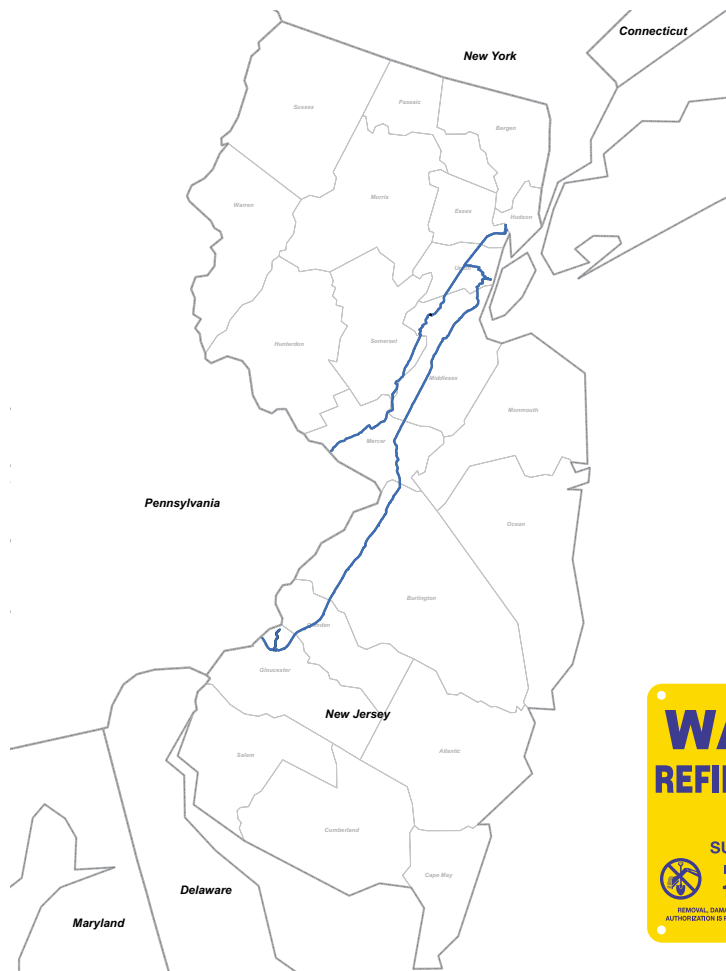
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Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets including, pipelines, terminalling and marketing assets. Crude oil, refined products, natural gas and natural gas liquids are transported through a 12,000-mile pipeline system that traverses 21 states.

For more information about local operations of **Sunoco Pipeline**, please contact us:

Burlington, Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset and Union counties:
Gary Hopkins
Supervisor - Pipeline Ops
609-586-1522 (w), 908-482-4166 (m)
gary.hopkins@energytransfer.com



EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-786-7440

1-800-375-5702*

(*West Deptford township only)

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Alkylate	1203	128
Butane (N-But.)	1075	115
Butane (Butylene)	1075	115
Cat. Gasoline	1203	128
Diesel Fuel	1993	128
Fuel Oil	1993	128
Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine	1863	128
Gasoline	1203	128
Isobutane	1075	115
Kerosene	1223	128
Light Cycle Oil	1993	128
Low Sulfur Diesel	1993	128
Naphtha, Petro	1225	128
Natural Gas*	1971	115
Raffinate	1256	128
Reformat	1255	128
Udex Feed	1255	128
Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel	1993	128
Ultra Low Sulfur Kerosene	1223	128

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Burlington	Mercer
Camden	Middlesex
Essex	Somerset
Gloucester	Union

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

** Natural gas is only shipped in West Deptford Twp., Gloucester County*



New Jersey: Counties of operation

Gloucester, Hunterdon, Morris, Warren.

About TC Energy

For more than 70 years, TC Energy has been safely operating pipelines, storage facilities and power-generation plants in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. We operate more than 57,900 miles of natural gas pipelines and 3,000 miles of liquids (crude oil) pipelines, transporting the energy that Americans use every day.

Contact information

For more detailed information, please contact our Public Awareness team at:

1-855-458-6715

public_awareness@tcenergy.com

www.tcenergy.com/sustainability/safety/safe-digging/

You can obtain access to view maps for TC Energy pipeline and facilities by following instructions at:

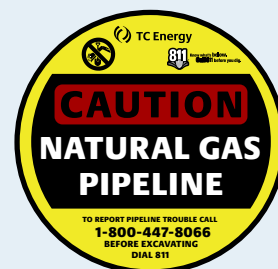
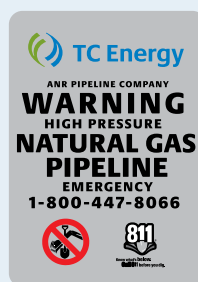
www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov



Right-of-way signs

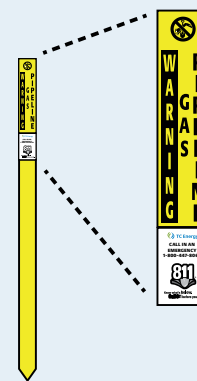
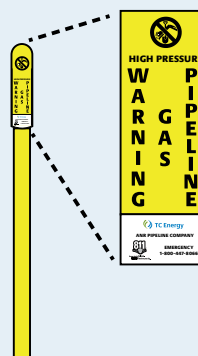
Pipeline marker signs are placed along the right-of-way at road crossings, railway crossings and watercourse crossings. They display the name of the operator, product and emergency contact number.

MARKER SIGNS



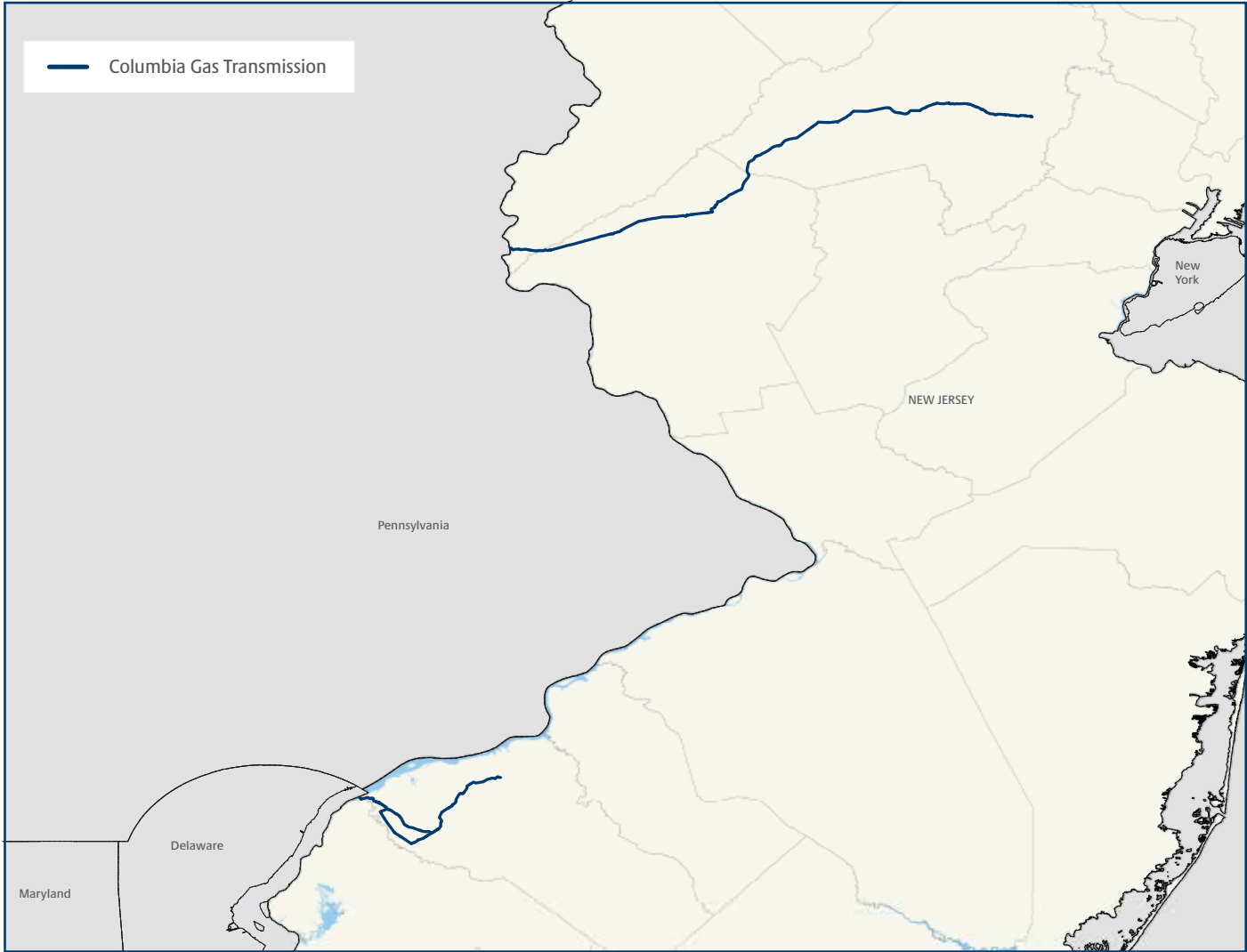
MARKER
"BULLET" POST

MARKER
"SLAT" POST



**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-835-7191**

New Jersey: TC Energy Operations Map



Emergency numbers

Use the map above to find the emergency number for pipelines in your area. In the case of an emergency, if you dial the wrong number, your call will be directed to the appropriate operator.

Columbia Gas Transmission 1-800-835-7191

1001 Louisiana St., Suite 1000
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: 713-369-9000
www.kindermorgan.com



Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.
a Kinder Morgan company

Kinder Morgan's Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP) is approximately 11,760-mile pipeline system that transports natural gas supplied from Northeast section of the United States, to diverse end-use demand markets including New York City and Boston in the Northeast, the Louisiana and Texas Gulf Coast, and Mexico.

BASIC INFORMATION FOR LANDOWNERS ALONG THE TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY'S RIGHTS OF WAY

The Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's pipelines are always constructed along rights of way, which are long, narrow stretches of land designating a safe and clear corridor for the pipeline. A Right of Way Agreement or Pipeline Easement is a legal document through which the property owner grants the pipeline company permission to use a portion of his or her land to install, operate, and maintain its pipeline facilities. It also provides the company with access rights to and over the rights of way, so employees may inspect and maintain the pipeline after it is built. The Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company regularly maintains the rights of way along its pipeline systems to ensure the pipeline remains safe and to protect the area's ecological balance.

To ensure pipeline integrity:

- Do not erect buildings or any other structures on the pipeline right of way.
- Do not plant trees or place any other obstructions on the right of way.
- Do not excavate, change the grade, or impound water within the right of way without approval.
- Do not move heavy equipment across the right of way without approval.

Although building on the right of way is prohibited, under certain conditions, the pipeline may be crossed by roads, railroads, streets, cables, and

utility lines. In these instances, the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company will work with the owner and developer to accommodate construction. The owner or developer will be required to pay any costs necessary to ensure that the pipeline continues to meet all regulations under the new conditions. If you are a landowner and would like more information, please contact the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company office nearest you.

TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY'S CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAM: WORKING WITH YOU

The Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company is committed to running a safe, reliable pipeline system. As part of that commitment, we work closely with emergency response personnel to develop well-defined and extensively tested response plans in the event of a fire, rupture, major leak, or other serious incident occurring at or near one of our facilities. The response plans are designed to prepare our employees and local emergency response personnel to handle emergency situations involving our facilities and protect the public. In the event of a suspected natural gas emergency:

- **Isolate the area** and restrict entry to trained emergency response personnel and designated Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company employees.
- **Establish isolation zones** based upon measurements from combustible gas indicator instruments. Gas odor or lack of gas odor is not sufficient to establish safe zones.
- **Avoid creating sparks.** Potential ignition sources for natural gas include electrical motors, firearms, static electricity, nonexplosion-proof flashlights or tools, and any open flame or spark. Do not light a match, start an engine, use a telephone, switch lights on or off, or do anything that may create a spark.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-231-2800

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Natural Gas	1971	115
NEW JERSEY COUNTIES OF OPERATION:		
Bergen	Sussex	
Passaic		
<p align="center"><i>Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.</i></p>		

- **Immediately make the operator aware of the situation.** Check the posted right of way or station signs to find out what company operates the pipeline and how to contact the operator.
- **Let the escaping gas burn if it is on fire.** Attempting to extinguish a natural gas fire may result in a secondary explosion. If necessary, provide cooling for nearby exposures that are threatened by the fire.





OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

Williams is committed to maintaining the highest standards of safety. We want to make sure our operations remain as safe as possible to protect you, the public, our employees and the pipelines' operational integrity.

Pipelines are the safest, most reliable and efficient manner of transporting energy products. Statistics gathered by the Nation Transportation Safety Board, a federal agency, indicate that less than one one-hundredth of one percent (.01%) of all transportation accidents in the U.S. are related to pipelines.

Pipelines exist almost everywhere throughout the United States – generally buried underground – transporting the energy that you depend on every day to heat your home, generate electricity, cook your food, and so much more. Pipelines are a vital and efficient part of the United States' energy infrastructure.

One of the greatest single challenges to safe pipeline operations is the accidental damage caused by excavation, construction, farming activities, or even homeowner construction and maintenance. Awareness is crucial in preventing pipeline accidents. Everyone can contribute to safety and security by knowing where pipelines are in their communities and how to recognize unauthorized activity or abnormal conditions.

By working together, we can reduce third party damage to the pipeline, prevent accidents, and maintain public safety. Call us immediately if you see suspicious activity and/or unauthorized construction near the pipeline right-of-way. No one should conduct blasting, ditching, drilling, leveling, or plowing near the pipeline right-of-way without contacting the local one-call center at least 3 business days in advance to have underground utilities marked.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Company representatives meet regularly with firefighters, emergency management officials, law enforcement officers, public officials, and planning agencies to review emergency response procedures. In case of an emergency, Williams will immediately dispatch personnel to the site to help handle the emergency and to provide information to emergency responders. We will also take the necessary operating actions – starting and stopping equipment, closing and opening valves, and other steps – to minimize the impact of the emergency.

Emergency Responders, here are a few suggestions for keeping the public safe in the event of a pipeline emergency:

- Secure the area around the leak to a safe distance. This could include the evacuation of people from homes, businesses, schools, nursing homes, and other locations. Use barricades to limit access.
- If the pipeline leak is not burning, take steps to prevent ignition. Prohibit smoking, reroute traffic, and shut off the electricity and residential gas supply.
- Contact the pipeline company as quickly as possible. Pipeline marker signs show the pipeline company's name, emergency telephone number, and pipeline contents.

CONTACTS

505 DISTRICT

Russell Markowski

Sr. Operations Manager

Phone: 908-292-4526

Brian Iselin

Operations Supervisor

Phone: 908-292-4542

Counties: Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren
Mercer, Morris

Robert Ford

Operations Supervisor

Phone: 609-285-2451

Counties: Burlington, Camden,
Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-855-945-5762

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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NEW JERSEY COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Bergen	Mercer
Burlington	Middlesex
Camden	Morris
Essex	Passaic
Gloucester	Somerset
Hudson	Union
Hunterdon	Warren

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

- If you are unfamiliar with the pipeline involved in the emergency, do not attempt to operate any of the valves on the pipeline. Improper operation of the valves could worsen the situation and cause other accidents to happen.

240 DISTRICT

Ken Philhower

Sr. Operations Manager

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Kevin Yuill

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Counties: Hudson, Essex, Union,
Middlesex

Evan Gesellchen

Operations Supervisor

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Counties: Morris, Essex, Passaic,
Bergen, Hudson

Emergency Response Plans for Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operators

Federal regulations for both gas and hazardous liquid pipelines require operators to have written procedures for responding to emergencies involving their pipeline facility. Because pipelines are often located in public space, the regulations further require that operators include procedures for planning with emergency and other public officials to ensure a coordinated response. Please contact your local pipeline operators for information regarding their company specific emergency response plan.

Natural Gas

Each operator shall establish written procedures to minimize the hazard resulting from a gas pipeline emergency. At a minimum, the procedures must provide for the following:

- Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which require immediate response by the operator.
- Establishing and maintaining adequate means of communication with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials.
- Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type of emergency, including the following:
 1. Gas detected inside or near a building.
 2. Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
 3. Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
 4. Natural disaster.
- The availability of personnel, equipment, tools, and materials, as needed at the scene of an emergency.
- Actions directed toward protecting people first and then property.
- Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction in any section of the operator's pipeline system necessary to minimize hazards to life or property.
- Making safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.
- Notifying appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of gas pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them both planned responses and actual responses during an emergency.
- Safely restoring any service outage.
- Each operator shall establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:
 1. Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
 2. Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
 3. Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
 4. Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

**Reference 49 CFR 192.615*

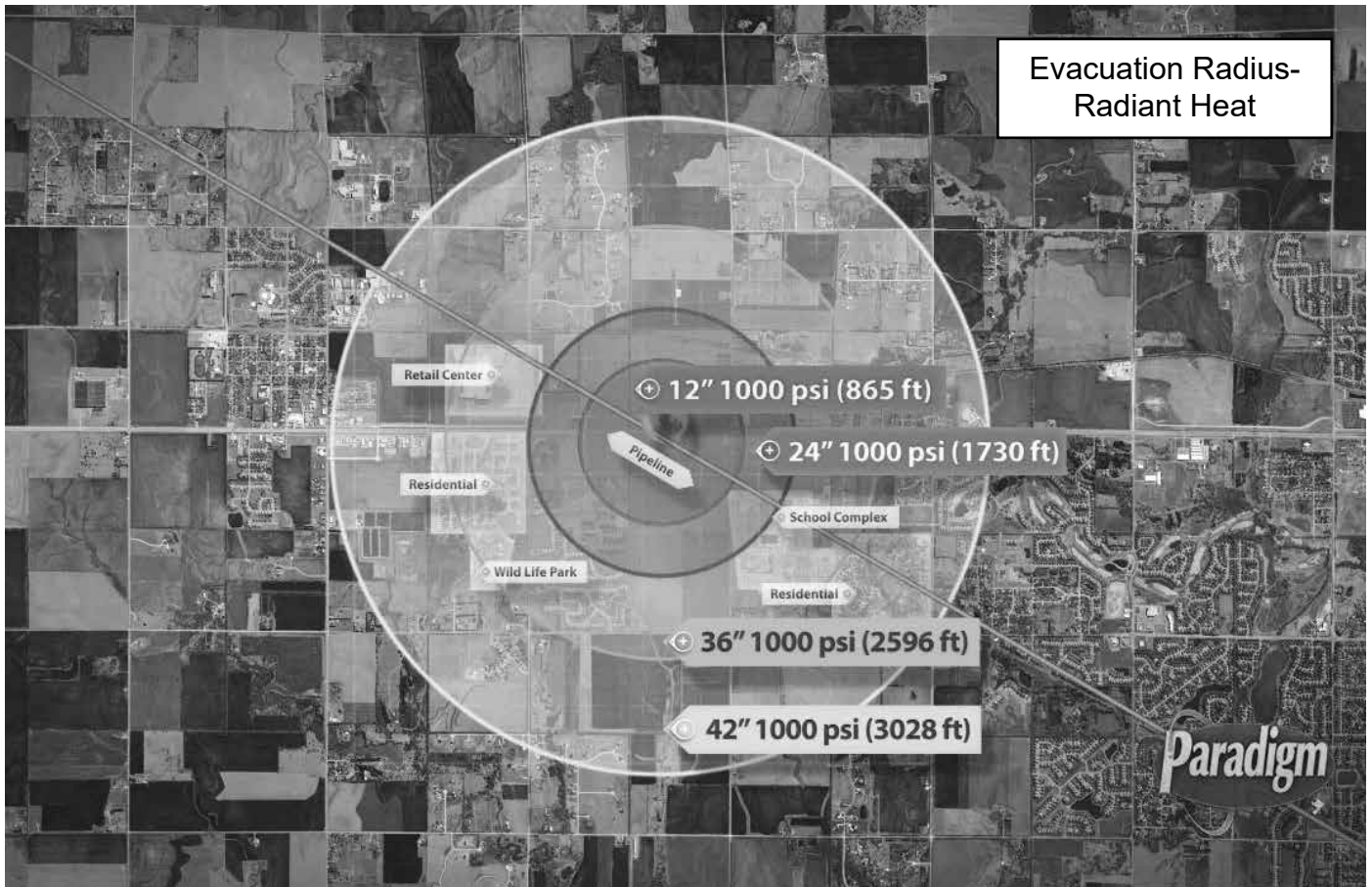
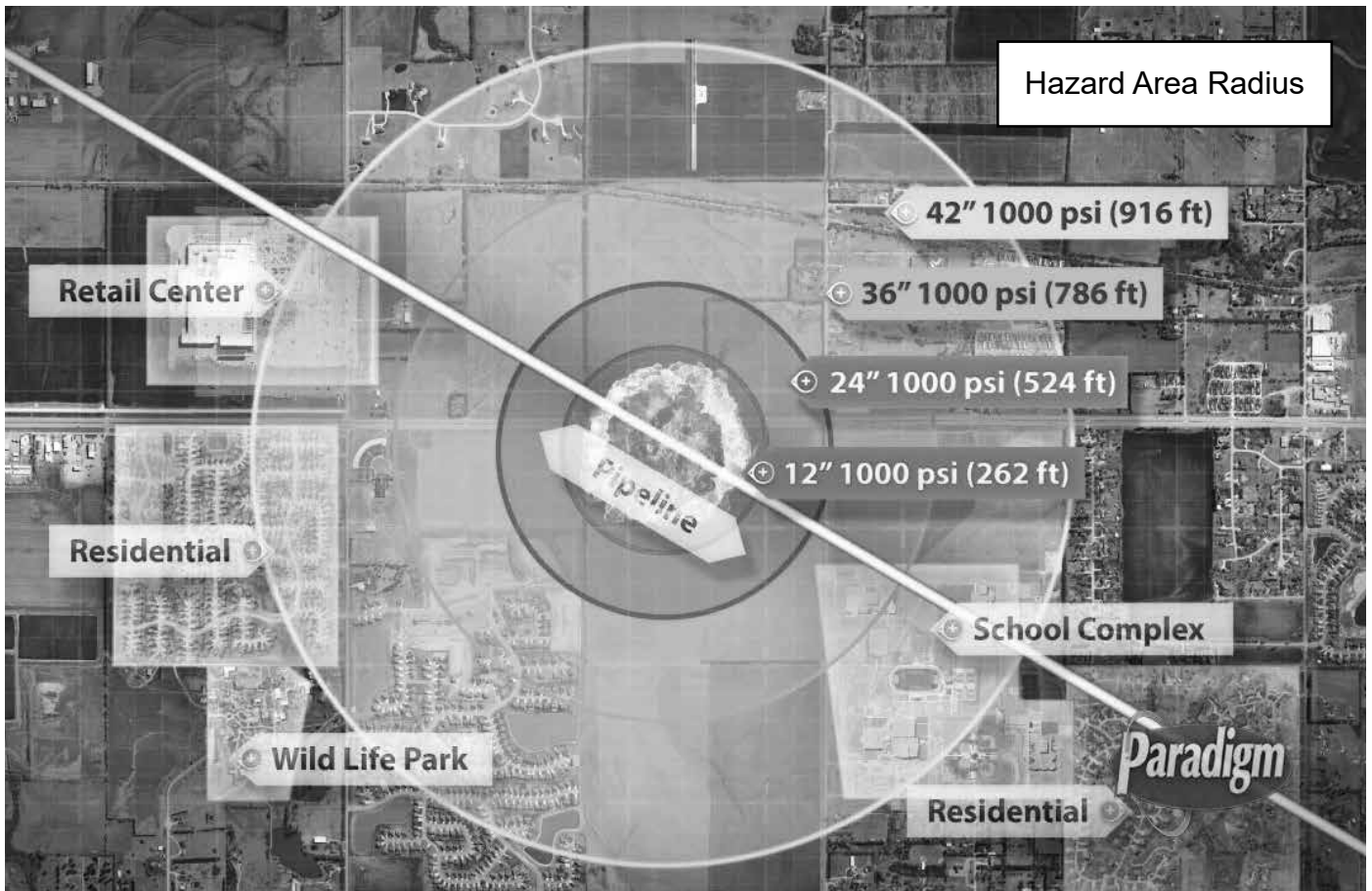
Hazardous Liquids

(a) General: Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year, and appropriate changes made as necessary to insure that the manual is effective. This manual shall be prepared before initial operations of a pipeline system commence, and appropriate parts shall be kept at locations where operations and maintenance activities are conducted.

Emergencies. The manual required by paragraph (a) of this section must include procedures for the following to provide safety when an emergency condition occurs:

- Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which need immediate response by the operator or notice to fire, police, or other appropriate public officials and communicating this information to appropriate operator personnel for corrective action.
- Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type emergency, including fire or explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility, accidental release of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide from a pipeline facility, operational failure causing a hazardous condition, and natural disaster affecting pipeline facilities.
- Having personnel, equipment, instruments, tools, and material available as needed at the scene of an emergency.
- Taking necessary action, such as emergency shutdown or pressure reduction, to minimize the volume of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide that is released from any section of a pipeline system in the event of a failure.
- Control of released hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide at an accident scene to minimize the hazards, including possible intentional ignition in the cases of flammable highly volatile liquid.
- Minimization of public exposure to injury and probability of accidental ignition by assisting with evacuation of residents and assisting with halting traffic on roads and railroads in the affected area, or taking other appropriate action.
- Notifying fire, police, and other appropriate public officials of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them preplanned and actual responses during an emergency, including additional precautions necessary for an emergency involving a pipeline system transporting a highly volatile liquid.
- In the case of failure of a pipeline system transporting a highly volatile liquid, use of appropriate instruments to assess the extent and coverage of the vapor cloud and determine the hazardous areas.
- Providing for a post accident review of employee activities to determine whether the procedures were effective in each emergency and taking corrective action where deficiencies are found.

**Reference 49 CFR 195.402*



NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations - Call Intake Checklist

In accordance with NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations Standard/Model Recommendation NENA 56-007 (<https://www.nena.org/?page=PipelineEmergStnd>)

GOALS FOR INITIAL INTAKE:

1. Obtain and Verify Incident Location, Callback and Contact Information
2. Maintain Control of the Call
3. Communicate the Ability to HELP the Caller
4. Methodically and Strategically Obtain Information through Systematic Inquiry to be Captured in the Agency's Intake Format
5. Recognize the potential urgency of situations involving the release of dangerous gases or liquids related to pipelines or similar events of this nature and immediately begin the proper notifications consistent with agency policy
6. Perform all Information Entries and Disseminations, Both Initial and Update

FIRST RESPONSE CALL INTAKE CHECKLIST

The focus of this Standard is on the first minute of the call intake process. Actions taken during this time frame significantly impact the effectiveness of the response and are critical to public safety.

The following protocol is intended as a solid framework for call intake, but should not in any manner rescind or override agency procedures for the timing of broadcasts and messaging.

These procedures are established as recommended practices to consider with existing agency policy and procedure to ensure the most swift and accurate handling of every incident involving the release of dangerous gases or hazardous liquids.

All information should be simultaneously entered, as it is obtained by the telecommunicator, into an electronic format (when available) that will feed/populate any directed messages which will be sent to emergency responders in conjunction with on-air broadcasts.

Location:

Request exact location of the incident (structure addresses, street names, intersections, directional identifiers, mile posts, etc.) and obtain callback and contact information.

Determine Exactly What Has Happened:

Common signs of a pipeline leak are contained in Table 1 below. If any of these conditions are reported, THIS IS A PIPELINE EMERGENCY.

TABLE 1
Common Indications of a Pipeline Leak

Condition	Natural Gas (lighter than air)	LPG & HVL (heavier than air)	Liquids
An odor like rotten eggs or a burnt match	X	X	
A loud roaring sound like a jet engine	X	X	
A white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		X	
A hissing or whistling noise	X	X	
The pooling of liquid on the ground			X
An odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		X	X
Fire coming out of or on top of the ground	X	X	
Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	X	X	
Bubbling in pools of water on the ground	X	X	
A sheen on the surface of water		X	X
An area of frozen ground in the summer	X	X	
An unusual area of melted snow in the winter	X	X	
An area of dead vegetation	X	X	X

From April Heinze at NENA October 2022

A recent change made at the federal level will begin to impact your Emergency Communications Center (ECC) very soon. In April 2022, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), a subset of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), updated a rule for Pipeline Operators. The rule went into effect on October 5, 2022. The PHMSA rule is 49 CFR § 192.615(a)(8) and § 195.402(e)(7). It requires pipeline operators to contact the appropriate PSAP immediately upon notification of a potential rupture. The rule specifies the following:

A **Notification of Potential Rupture** is an observation of any unanticipated or unexplained:

- Pressure loss outside of the pipeline's normal operating pressure
- Rapid release of a large volume of a commodity (e.g., natural gas or hazardous liquid)
- Fire or explosion in the immediate vicinity

ECCs will begin to receive calls from pipeline operators for situations that may not be dispatchable. Of the three potential rupture notifications, the "pressure loss outside of the pipeline's normal operating pressure" will be the most difficult for responders to locate and mitigate. The operators will contact the ECC at the same time they are sending a technician to check the potential problem and determine the actual location. Many pipeline segments span an extensive area that could cross multiple ECC and Fire Department boundaries. Based on recent discussions with pipeline operators, they will call ECCs to fulfill the rule requirements to place the ECC on standby for a potential problem. They also want the ECC to contact them if the ECC receives any calls that may confirm there is a problem.

PHMSA and pipeline operators lack an understanding of local ECC and first responder policies and procedures. Some pipeline operators have already sent letters to ECCs that serve the areas their pipeline infrastructure is located. It does not appear that PHMSA engaged the ECC community before adopting the rule, nor have they communicated this information to the responder community.

So, what does this mean for your ECC? ECCs are responsible for intaking information and dispatching appropriate resources. They are not in the habit of intaking details of a potential emergency and doing nothing with it. To do nothing creates liability issues for your ECC. ECC Managers should work with local Fire Departments to develop local policy regarding handling these calls. The policy will need to address whether to hold the information until further information is provided from the pipeline operator or, if a dispatch is to be made, what resources need to be sent. The policy should also address how to properly notify the pipeline operator if the ECC or responders discover that a potential rupture is, in fact, an actual rupture. ECC management should incorporate pipeline maps into their local GIS systems or maintain a map easily accessible to call-takers of the pipeline infrastructure within their jurisdiction. PHMSA has a pipeline mapping system that ECCs can use, <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/>. In addition, the ECC should consider specific questions within their call intake guides.

Specific Questions that ECCs may want to incorporate for potential rupture situations include:

1. What commodity might be leaking, and how severe does the potential leak appear?
2. What is the point-to-point location span of the potential rupture?
3. Is any special equipment needed for responders to mitigate the potential problem?

To comply with the new PHMSA rule, pipeline operators must contact ECCs reliably. Some pipeline operators are local or regional companies with existing relationships with the ECCs in their area. However, many pipeline operators serve a large geographic area and may not have established relationships with every ECC within their service area. Those pipeline operators may utilize the NENA Enhanced PSAP Registry and Census (EPRC) to obtain PSAP contact information. NENA strongly encourages you to verify the accuracy of your PSAP's contact information in the EPRC database. ECC 24/7/365 emergency contact number(s) should be 10-digit lines answered as quickly as possible. Callers should not be required to interact with a phone tree or wait on hold if possible. Access to the EPRC is free for ECCs. To learn more and to request user accounts if you do not already use the EPRC, visit nena.org/eprc.

Pipelines In Our Community

According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, which are used to supply roughly two-thirds of the energy we use. These pipelines transport trillions of cubic feet of natural gas and hundreds of billions of ton/miles of liquid petroleum products in the United States each year.

This system is comprised of three types of pipelines: transmission, distribution and gathering. The approximately 519,000 miles of transmission pipeline* transport products, including natural gas and petroleum products, across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push these products through the line.

Approximately 2.2 million miles of distribution pipeline* is used to deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.

*mileage according to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

Pipeline Markers

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way.

The markers display:

- The material transported
- The name of the pipeline operator
- The operator's emergency number

MARKER INFORMATION

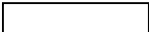
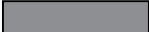

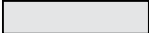




- Indicates area of pipeline operations
- May have multiple markers in single right-of-way
- May have multiple pipelines in single right-of-way
- DOES NOT show exact location
- DOES NOT indicate depth (*never assume pipeline depth*)
- DOES NOT indicate pipeline pressure



Call Before You Dig

Statistics indicate that damage from excavation related activities is a leading cause of pipeline accidents. If you are a homeowner, farmer, excavator, or developer, we need your help in preventing pipeline emergencies.

1. Call your state's One-Call center before excavation begins - regulatory mandate as state law requires.
2. Wait the required amount of time.
3. A trained technician will mark the location of the pipeline and other utilities (private lines are not marked).
4. Respect the marks.
5. Dig with care.

American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code	
	WHITE - Proposed Excavation
	PINK - Temporary Survey Markings
	RED - Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cables
	YELLOW - Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials
	ORANGE - Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
	BLUE - Potable Water
	PURPLE - Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
	GREEN - Sewers and Drain Lines

National One-Call Dialing Number:



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

For More Details Visit: www.call811.com

Signs Of A Pipeline Release

SIGHT*

- Liquid on the ground
- Rainbow sheen on water
- Dead vegetation in an otherwise green area
- Dirt blowing into the air
- White vapor cloud
- Mud or water bubbling up
- Frozen area on ground

*Signs vary based upon product

SMELL

- Odors such as gas or oil
- Natural gas is colorless and odorless
 - Unless Mercaptan has been added (*rotten egg odor*)

OTHER - NEAR PIPELINE OPERATIONS

- Burning eyes, nose or throat
- Nausea

SOUND

- A hissing or roaring sound

What To Do If A Leak Occurs

- Evacuate immediately upwind
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Advise others to stay away
- **CALL 911** and the pipeline company – number on warning marker
 - Call collect if necessary
- Make calls from safe distance – not “hot zone”
- Give details to pipeline operator:
 - Your name
 - Your phone number
 - Leak location
 - Product activity
 - Extent of damage
- DO NOT drive into leak or vapor cloud
- DO NOT make contact with liquid or vapor
- DO NOT operate pipeline valves (*unless directed by pipeline operator*):
 - Valve may be automatically shut by control center
 - Valve may have integrated shut-down device
 - Valve may be operated by qualified pipeline personnel only, unless specified otherwise
- Ignition sources may vary – a partial list includes:
 - Static electricity
 - Metal-to-metal contact
 - Pilot lights
 - Matches/smoking
 - Sparks from telephone
 - Electric switches
 - Electric motors
 - Overhead wires
 - Internal combustion engines
 - Garage door openers
 - Firearms
 - Photo equipment
 - Remote car alarms/door locks
 - High torque starters – diesel engines
 - Communication devices

Pipeline Emergency

Call Gas Control Or Pipeline Control Center

Use *Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual* for contact information
Phone number on warning markers
Use state One-Call System, if applicable

Control Center Needs To Know

Your name & title in your organization
Call back phone number – primary, alternate
Establish a meeting place
Be very specific on the location (*use GPS*)
Provide City, County and State

Injuries, Deaths, Or Property Damage

Have any known injuries occurred?
Have any known deaths occurred?
Has any severe property damage occurred?

Traffic & Crowd Control

Secure leak site for reasonable distance
Work with company to determine safety zone
No traffic allowed through any hot zone
Move sightseers and media away
Eliminate ignition sources

Fire

Is the leak area on fire?
Has anything else caught on fire besides the leak?

Evacuations

Primary responsibility of emergency agency
Consult with pipeline/gas company

Fire Management

Natural Gas – DO NOT put out until supply stopped
Liquid Petroleum – water is NOT recommended;
foam IS recommended
Use dry chemical, vaporizing liquids, carbon dioxide

Ignition Sources

Static electricity (*nylon windbreaker*)
Metal-to-metal contact
Pilot lights, matches & smoking, sparks from phone
Electric switches & motors
Overhead wires
Internal combustion engines
Garage door openers, car alarms & door locks
Firearms
Photo equipment
High torque starters – diesel engines
Communication devices – not intrinsically safe

High Consequence Areas Identification*

Pipeline safety regulations use the concept of “High Consequence Areas” (HCAs), to identify specific locales and areas where a release could have the most significant adverse consequences. Once identified, operators are required to devote additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCAs to ensure the integrity of pipelines.

Releases from pipelines can adversely affect human health and safety, cause environmental degradation, and damage personal or commercial property. Consequences of inadvertent releases from pipelines can vary greatly, depending on where the release occurs, and the commodity involved in the release.

What criteria define HCAs for pipelines?

Because potential consequences of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline releases differ, criteria for HCAs also differ. HCAs for natural gas transmission pipelines focus solely on populated areas. (Environmental and ecological consequences are usually minimal for releases involving natural gas.) Identification of HCAs for hazardous liquid pipelines focuses on populated areas, drinking water sources, and unusually sensitive ecological resources.

HCAs for hazardous liquid pipelines:

- Populated areas include both high population areas (called “urbanized areas” by the U.S. Census Bureau) and other populated areas (areas referred to by the Census Bureau as a “designated place”).
- Drinking water sources include those supplied by surface water or wells and where a secondary source of water

supply is not available. The land area in which spilled hazardous liquid could affect the water supply is also treated as an HCA.

- Unusually sensitive ecological areas include locations where critically imperiled species can be found, areas where multiple examples of federally listed threatened and endangered species are found, and areas where migratory water birds concentrate.

HCAs for natural gas transmission pipelines:

- An equation has been developed based on research and experience that estimates the distance from a potential explosion at which death, injury or significant property damage could occur. This distance is known as the “potential impact radius” (or PIR), and is used to depict potential impact circles.
- Operators must calculate the potential impact radius for all points along their pipelines and evaluate corresponding impact circles to identify what population is contained within each circle.
- Potential impact circles that contain 20 or more structures intended for human occupancy; buildings housing populations of limited mobility; buildings that would be hard to evacuate. (Examples are nursing homes, schools); or buildings and outside areas occupied by more than 20 persons on a specified minimum number of days each year, are defined as HCA’s.

* <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/FactSheets/FSHCA.htm>

Identified Sites*

Owners and companies of gas transmission pipelines are regulated by the US Department of Transportation (DOT). According to integrity management regulations, gas pipeline companies are required to accept the assistance of local public safety officials in identifying certain types of sites or facilities adjacent to the pipeline which meets the following criteria:

- (a) A small, well-defined outside area that is occupied by twenty or more persons on at least 50 days in any twelve-month period (the days need not be consecutive). Examples of such an area are playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, sports fields, and campgrounds.
- (b) A building that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12 month period (the days and weeks need not be consecutive). Examples included in the definition are: religious facilities, office buildings, community centers, general stores, 4-H facilities, and roller rinks.
- (c) A facility that is occupied by persons who are confined, are of impaired mobility, or would be difficult to evacuate. Examples of such a facility are hospitals, schools, elder care, assisted living/nursing facilities, prisons and child daycares.

Sites within your jurisdiction will fit the above requirements, please go to my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR to provide this valuable information to pipeline companies.

* 49 CFR §192.903.

IDENTIFIED SITE REGISTRY

Pipeline operators need your help keeping people and property safe.

Identified Sites - locations where many people occupy an area near a pipeline asset or facility. These are places where people may gather from time to time for a variety of reasons.

Some of these sites are very difficult for companies to obtain without help from those with local knowledge of the area.

Please use the following website to gain secure access, so you can assist in identifying sites where people congregate in your community:

my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR

Pipeline operators are required by law to work with public officials who have safety or emergency response, or planning responsibilities that can provide quality information regarding identified sites.



Maintaining Safety and Integrity of Pipelines

Pipeline companies invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Most active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via manned control centers. Pipeline companies also utilize aerial surveillance and/or on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic shut-off valves are sometimes utilized

to isolate a leak. Gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipeline companies have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). IMPs have been implemented for areas designated as "high consequence areas" (HCAs) in accordance with federal regulations. Specific information about companies' programs may be found on their company web sites or by contacting them directly.

How You Can Help Keep Pipelines Safe

While accidents pertaining to pipeline facilities are rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help minimize the number of accidents. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage. Pipeline companies are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their right-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. You can help by:

- Being aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility.
 - Develop contacts and relationships with pipeline company representatives, i.e. participate in mock drill exercises with your local pipeline company.
 - Share intelligence regarding targeting of national infrastructure, and specific threats or actual attacks against pipeline companies.
- Assist with security steps for pipeline facilities during heightened national threat levels, i.e., increased surveillance near facilities.
- Monitor criminal activity at the local level that could impact pipeline companies, and anti-government/pipeline groups and other groups seeking to disrupt pipeline company activities.
- Keeping the enclosed fact sheets for future reference.
- Attending an emergency response training program in your area.
- Familiarizing yourself and your agency with the Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) best practices regarding land use planning near transmission pipelines.
- Completing and returning the enclosed postage-paid survey.
- Report to the pipeline company localized flooding, ice dams, debris dams, and extensive bank erosion that may affect the integrity of pipeline crossings.

National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry to provide information about companies and their pipelines. The NPMS web site is searchable by ZIP Code or by county and state, and can display a printable county map.

Within the NPMS, PHMSA has developed the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline companies and federal, state, and

local government officials only. The application contains sensitive pipeline infrastructure information that can be viewed via internet browsers. Access to PIMMA is limited to federal, pipeline companies. PIMMA access cannot be given to any person who is not a direct employee of a government agency.

For a list of companies with pipelines in your area and their contact information, or to apply for PIMMA access, go to npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Companies that operate production facilities, gas/liquid gathering piping, and distribution piping are not represented by NPMS nor are they required to be.

Training Center

Supplemental training available for agencies and personnel that are unable to attend:

- Train as your schedule allows
- Download resources including pipeline operator specific information
 - Sponsoring pipeline operator contact information
 - Product(s) transported

- Submit Agency Capabilities Survey
 - Receive Certificate of Completion
- Visit <https://trainingcenter.pdigm.com/> to register for training



PIPELINE DAMAGE REPORTING LAW AS OF 2007

H.R. 2958 Emergency Alert Requirements

Any person, including a government employee or contractor, who while engaged in the demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction in the vicinity of a pipeline facility;

- A. Becomes aware of damage to the pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property; or
- B. Damages the pipeline facility in a manner that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property, shall promptly report the damage to the operator of the facility and to other appropriate authorities.

Websites:

Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials - International (APCO)

www.apcointl.org/

Common Ground Alliance

www.commongroundalliance.com

Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov

Federal Office of Pipeline Safety

www.phmsa.dot.gov

Government Emergency Telecommunications

www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets

Infrastructure Protection – NIPC

www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan

National Emergency Number Association

[www.nena.org/?](http://www.nena.org/)

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

www.nfpa.org

National Pipeline Mapping System

<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>

National Response Center

www.nrc.uscg.mil or 800-424-8802

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC

www.pdigm.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov/cameo

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)

www.wiser.nlm.nih.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE NASFM PIPELINE EMERGENCIES PROGRAM

www.pipelineemergencies.com

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION, REFER TO DOT GUIDEBOOK.

FOR COPIES: (202) 366-4900

www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg

About Paradigm

Paradigm is public awareness. We provide public awareness and damage prevention compliance services to assist with the regulatory requirements of 49 CFR 192 and 195, as well as API RP 1162. Since 2001, the oil and gas industry has worked with Paradigm to fulfill public education and community awareness requirements.

Our history of implementing public awareness programs and compliance services pre-dates API RP 1162. Most of the pipeline industry's large, mid-sized and small operators, as well as many local distribution companies utilize Paradigm's compliance services.

In serving our clients, Paradigm performs full-scope compliance programs from audience identification through effectiveness measurement. In addition, we offer consulting services for plan evaluation and continuous improvement. At the completion of each compliance program, we provide structured documentation which precisely records all elements of the program's implementation to assist with audits.

Paradigm leads the way in industry service. Pipeline operators and local distribution companies trust in Paradigm to implement their public awareness and damage prevention programs. Each year we:

- Distribute 25 million pipeline safety communications
- Compile and analyze roughly 250,000 stakeholder response surveys
- Facilitate over 1,200 liaison programs
- Implement approximately 1,000 public awareness compliance programs
- Provide audit support and assistance with over 50 public awareness audits

Contact Paradigm for more information regarding custom public awareness solutions.

Contact us:

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC
PO Box 9123
Wichita, KS 67277
(877) 477-1162
Fax: (888) 417-0818
www.pdigm.com



HSEEP

Homeland Security Exercise
and Evaluation Program



1 Corporate Place South
 Suite 150
 Piscataway, NJ 08854
www.nj1-call.org
 732-394-3000

Attention:

If you're going to dig, blast or drill in New Jersey you must call for a free markout three business days before you dig.

1-800-272-1000

Call before you dig! It's the law.



**Know what's below.
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TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS				NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED							
FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	24*



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